The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

More Brilliant Victories on the North Carolina Coast.

Attempt to Recapture the Forts at Hatteras Inlet.

Attack by Six Rebel Steamers with Three Thousand Men.

TOTAL FAILURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

TWO OF THE STEAMERS SUNK.

Seven Hundred Rebels Supposed to be Drowned.

A Large Number Killed and Wounded.

The Indiana Regiment Attacked at Chicomicomico.

The Rebels Shelled from a National Gun-boat.

Two or Three Hundred of them Killed.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SOUTH

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Commander CHAUNCEY arrived here this evening from Hatteras Inlet. He reports that on Monday the rebels organized an expedition to attack and recapture the forts occupied by our forces. The expedition consisted of six steamboats and about three thousand men. The steamers were armed with heavy rifled cannon and mortars for throwing shells. The attack was simultaneous but ineffectual. The forts fired shell, and were assisted by the vessels stationed off the Inlet. After a time the rebels retired, though not before two or three steamers had been sunk, going down with all on board. Judging from the crowded appearance of the vessels, it is estimated that about seven hundred men were drowned. Besides, a large loss must have been sustained from the bursting of our shell, and the plunging of our shot, as the guns were served in a most masterly manner.

THE COMMERCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Statistics and estimates gathered and made for the Government show conclusively that the foreign demand for breadstuffs from this country must largely exceed the demand of any previous year. It is susceptible of positive proof that we must receive for our cereals, within the present fiscal year, more money from Europe, than we have heretofore received for both food and cotton, and that, supposing we shall not this year sell one pound of cotton to Europe, we shall yet have a large balance in our favor which will be payable in specie. If our imports decrease as rapidly as they have done, or if but the present rate of importations be continued, the excess of specie importations will be so large as to make this country the great depository of the precious metals. It is the commercial convulsions in England and France and the great marts of Europe that must speedily be felt, that gives such a tone of bitterness to the business men of those places, when considering the rebellion now in progress here. It is the universal testimony of our representatives abroad, that the North is deemed by European business men as in fault for the disasters that threaten European commerce and manufactures, and it is as universally desired that the South should be permitted to declare its independence, and to have that independence recognized by the North. They seem unable to get rid of the belief that the South were their great consumers, and they estimate the falling off of our imports as due entirely to the discontinuance of trade between the South and North, never comprehending that the decrease is owing almost entirely to the economy being practiced in the Free States, and consequent upon the war.

CLOTHING FOR THE HATTERAS PRISONERS.

The Secretary of State gave orders to-day, that WM. F. MARTIN, who was in command of the rebels captured at Hatteras Inlet, shall be permitted to provide winter clothing for himself and his associates, now in confinement at Fort Columbus, providing his friends in North Carolina or elsewhere think proper to furnish the money. If this favor is reciprocated by the rebels, it will enable us to provide for the comfort and convenience of our poor fellows now confined in rebel prisons.

A LETTER FROM MRS. JEFF. DAVIS.

I was to-day informed by a gentleman who was well acquainted with the fact, that in June last Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS wrote a letter to a colored woman in this city, in which she stated that before the end of July the rebel Government would be inaugurated in Washington, and she be installed as mistress of the White House. The object of the letter was to assure the colored woman that she would be safe to remain in Washington, and to secure her services when Mrs. DAVIS was called to dispense the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion.

THE OLD POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Post-office Department has virtually decided that it will not repudiate the old postage stamps. The whole idea of making the change was a great error, the only object to be gained being the possible prevention of the use of about $200,000 worth of stamps furnished to rebel Postmasters, for which the Government has not been paid. It is doubtful, after all the trouble and expense of the new stamps, if the object sought has really been attained, as, in all probability, a large proportion of the old stamps had been used up by the rebels before the change was effected. I suppose, however, somebody got a job by the change.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ADVANCE—LEWINSVILLE OCCUHIED.

About 6 o'clock this morning the division under the command of Gen. SMITH, at the Chain Bridge, advanced and occupied prominent positions in the neighborhood of Lewinsville. On the advance arriving at Langley's, the hitherto outposts of our Army, the division was divided,—a portion of them continuing up the Little Rock Run turnpike, and occupying Prospect Hill, the other part of the Division taking the new artillery road, and occupying Smooth's and Maxwell's Hills, a mile and a half this side of Lewinsville. The batteries were drawn up in prominent positions, and the infantry placed in situations to support them.

After remaining for about three hours waiting in vain for the rebels to make an attack, in fact inviting them to it, our skirmishers advanced and occupied Lewinsville, the rebel forces retreating. Lewinsville wil be retained as well as the other positions taken by our forces to-day.

A portion of the troops under Brig.-Gen. PORTER also advanced and occupied Miner's Hill, to the right of Fall's Church, and commanding that village and Barrett's Hill, which latter is now in possession of the rebel pickets.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff, accompanied by Capt. BARKER'S McClellan Dragoons, crossed over the Chain Bridge at an early hour this morning spending the whole day in making reconnoissances of the new positions taken by the National forces.

WHO OWNED THE CATALINE.

There was much dispute at one time, shortly after the burning of the steamer *Cataline*, as to who owned the vessel. If I am not much mistaken, the records of the Congressional Committee have made that matter clear. The owner of the *Cataline* was Hon. O. B. MATTESON, of Utica, who purchased her for eight thousand dollars. Shortly afterwards he sold her to a company of four persons, viz.: THURLOW WEED, JOHN E. DEVELIN, O. B. MATTESON and GILBERT C. DAVIDSON. These gentlemen paid Mr. MATTESON eighteen thousand dollars for the boat, the sum of the purchase money being divided into four notes, each for four thousand five hundred dollars. Each of the four gentlemen named became the indorser of three notes and the maker of one. Shortly after this purchase was made, the boat was chartered to the Government. By this speculation MATTESON appears to have made five thousand five hundred dollars clear, besides retaining one-fourth interest in the lucrative charter which he and his *confrères* were enabled to obtain.

A RAID ON THE ENEMY'S PICKETS.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Capt. BARNEY, of the New-York Twenty-fourth, accompanied by a guide and fourteen privates, moved round the east side of the hill three-quarters of a mile north of Falls Church, where the rebel outposts have been stationed. They approached in the bush within a short distance of eight of the rebel cavalry, and opened fire upon them. Each man fired from one to three shots, and three of the rebels were killed at once. Capt. POWERS, of the rebel cavalry, was present mounted on his white horse, which has become famous to our pickets. Mr. PERKINS, the guide, fired at the horse and shot him in the head, in the hope to take POWERS prisoner. He escaped, however, and as the rebel picket was encamped only three hundred yards distant, Capt. BARNEY gave the order to retire, which they did without the loss of a man, and bringing with them four rebel cavalry horses, thirteen pistols, four sabres, one Hall's carbine, several blankets, and one prisoner—a young man named CHARLES H. KNOTT, a private in Company F, Col. STEWART'S First Virginia Cavalry. KNOTT states that he is a resident of Jefferson County, Virginia, and that he has seen soldiering enough to retire. He says that Col. STEWART'S head-quarters are between four and five miles from Falls Church, on the Fairfax Road, to the right of Anandale. He states also that the rebels are not present in any force near our lines. On KNOTT was found a letter written by a pious mother to some soldier, which contains the following extracts, that sound strangely when read together:

"I trust that prayer-meetings are still kept up, and that they will result in great good. God has promised that His Word shall not return to Him void, but shall accomplish that for which he sent it.

BOB says, 'Tell Massa JACK that he must make haste and kill all the Yankees, and come home,' and SIS says that you must send her a Yankee trophy."

A NEW OBSERVATORY.

A fine observatory has been erected on the roof of UPTON'S house, from which a good view is obtained of the enemy's outposts near Falls Church. A number of the rebel cavalry was observed on Seth Perkins' Hill, northwest of Falls Church. Mount Olivet Church, situated on the road north of Balls, has disappeared since our troops moved out. The boards were wanted for floors for the tents.

AN ALARM BUT NO FIGHT.

This afternoon some choppers in Gen. MORELL'S Brigade, while felling some timber near our outposts, observed some of the rebels near them. The alarm was given and a body of our troops moved out to the picket lines. The alarm was causeless, and our troops soon returned without a battle.

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER RETURNED.

Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, returned to Washington last evening.

SOLDIERS MUST NOT RIDE.

A general order has been issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN to prevent soldiers riding in loaded wagons or in empty wagons, except by special permission; to prevent knapsacks being thus carried, except in case of sickness, and then upon the written recommeudation of the Surgeon; to prevent tent floors being thus transported; to allow no lumber to be used for tent floors, except upon the recommendation of the Medical Director for hospital purposes, and to prevent teamsters driving their teams faster than a walk.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS—GARIBALDI.

The policy of the Government in regard to employing foreigners in the military service is as follows—the statement being made on good authority:

First—No one has been authorized to enlist or raise troops in Canada, as has been affected to be understood there.

Second—No commissions have been offered, or other overtures made to military men in France, or other European States, as has been assumed there.

Third—The Government has not tendered the command of the Army to Gen. GARIBALDI, as has been represented in Europe.

What is true is:

First—That every foreigner who has come with a good character and credentials, and offered his services to the Government for the support of the Union has been accepted, and no other is in the military employment of the United States.

Second—Gen. GARIBALDI being a naturalized citizen, it was reported to the Government by one of our Consuls that the General was contemplating a visit to this country, and that he had intimated conditionally a disposition to engage in the service of the United States. He was informed that if this was so, his services would be accepted with pleasure, and he would receive a commission as Major-General, being the same rank which was conferred on Gen. LAFAYETTE in the Army in the Revolution. Gen. GARIBALDI upon consideration of the subject has concluded not to offer his services at present, but thinks he may by-and-bye revisit the United States.

THE DISCHARGE OF MINORS FROM THE ARMY.

Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM appeared before Judge MERRICK to-day, to answer to a charge of contempt of Court, in detaining the minor, JEREMIAH LYONS, in the camp of the Twenty-Third Pennsylvania Regiment, after the Court had, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, ordered his release.

GRAHAM answered by filing an affidavit disavowing contempt, claiming that he acted in strict conformity with law, and literally obeyed the order of his superior officer, and quoting in this connection General Order No. 73, emanating from the Adjutant-General's office. It is dated Sept. 7, and says: Hereafter no discharge shall be granted on the ground of minority.

GRAHAM'S counsel argued that the Court has no jurisdiction in the case, it being one of a purely military character, to be determined alone by the military authority, the power of discharge being specially vested in the War Department.

The Court differed altogether from the argument. Sedulously guarding against dangerous precedents, justice should be administered according to the Constitution and laws. No political motives, no reasons of State, no plea of necessity could justify a disregard of the solemn duties of the Judiciary. He showed that the power of discharging minors by judicial process had been exercised in various States, not only during the war of 1812, but since the commencement of the present civil contest, and he himself had repeatedly exercised this jurisdiction without any question being raised as to the propriety of his course. The solemn decision of the entire Supreme Court was, that the military cannot be exempted from subordination to the civil tribunals, and at no time can a miiitary officer purge himself from an illegal act by quoting the order of his superior officer.

Following the example of Chancellor KENT, in the case of Commodore CHAUNCERY and Gen. LEWIS, the Court said that if, by noon to-morrow, minor JEREMIAH LYONS shall not be surrendered to the Court, to be dealt with according to law, and to carry out the previous order, the rule for attachment against GRAHAM for contempt of Court shall be made absolute.

CAPT. MORRISON, OF THE FANNY.

Hon. JOHN F. POTTER, Chairman of the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, on the 8th inst., called the attention of the Navy Department to a statement in the newspapers, that Capt. J. H. MORRISON, of the steamer *Fanny*, which was recently captured by the rebels off Cape Hatteras, was imprisoned at Fortress Monroe, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and inquired if the statement was true in whole or in part. The Department, to-day, replied as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant, relative to the newspaper reports concerning the master of the steamer *Fanny*, has been received.

The steamer alluded to was not, at the time of her capture, in the service of this Department, and has never been employed by it; and the same may be said of her captain. This Department has no knowledge of him whatever, and I have no reason to suppose that, at the time of the capture of the *Fanny*, a single person in any way connected with the Navy was on board of her.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) GIDEON WELLES.

PURCHASING PROPERTY OF QUARTERMASTERS.

J. W. GRIMES, of Georgetown, has been arrested, on the charge of purchasing Government property of Quartermasters, &c., which they had no right to sell. It is said that his books have been kept with such precision as affords clear proof against the parties implicated.

THE TREATY WITH VENEZUELA.

The Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, between the United States and the Republic of Venezuela, is officially proclaimed. Its liberal commercial, civil and religious features are calculated to consummate its object, namely: A firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the two countries There is a mutual agreement that the citizens of each shall be prohibited from applying for or taking any commission or letters-of-marque to act as privateers against the commerce of either Republic, from any Prince or State with which the United States or Venezuela may be at war. It is also declared unlawful for any foreign privateers who have commissions from any Prince or State in emnity with either nation, to fit out their ships in the ports of either, to sell their prizes, or in any manner to exchange them; neither shall they be allowed to purchase provisions, except such as shall be necessary to their going to the next port of that Prince or State from which they have received commissions.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

This morning privates PRATT and WOODBURY two of the 57 prisoners released from Richmond' arrived in this city, and passed to their regiment, the Second Vermont.

Three new laboratories on the site of the one blown up are nearly completed, at the Washington Navy-yard, and foundations for a fourth have been laid.

The President has appointed JNO. DE LA MONTAGNIE, of New-York, United States Consul at Nantes, in France.

No official returns are obtainable, but the impression is that the People's ticket has a majority in the Philadelphia camps.

There is some insubordination in Col. BYRNEY'S regiment at Bladensburg, growing out of the election question.

MOVEMENTS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Subscriptions to the National loan are now coming in faster than at any former period.

It is rumored that the Post-office will soon come back to its old location.

It is expected that the new sloop-of-war *Wachusett*, built at the Navy-yard, will be launched to-morrow.

The bark *Texan Star*, at this port from Liverpool with a cargo of coal, has been seized by Marshal KEYES, on the allegation that she had early in the war landed a cargo of powder at Galveston and returned to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, running the blockade both ways.

IMPORTANT FROM HATTERAS INLET

ANOTHER BRILLIANT NAVAL ACHIEVEMENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 8,
Via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The frigate *Susquehannah* has arrived from Hatteras Inlet, and brings most interesting intelligence.

The day after the capture of the propeller *Fanny* by the rebels, the *Ceres* and *Putnam*, having one of the launches of the *Susquehannah* in tow, went up to Chicimicomico, and landed seven days' provisions—returning the same evening, without having seen anything of the rebels.

On Friday, however, word reached Hatteras Inlet by the *Stars and Stripes* that twenty-five hundred rebels, consisting of a Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia regiment, had come over from the main land in six small steamers and schooners, with flat-boats, and attacked the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who were obliged to retreat.

The *Susquehannah* steamed up outside, while Col. HAWKINS marched up with six companies and reached Hatteras Inlet by nightfall, a distance of thirteen miles.

During the night Col. HAWKINS was joined by the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who had passed in the darkness a large body of the rebels, who had landed for the purpose of cutting them off.

Col. BROWN reported a loss of fifty of his men as prisoners, comprising his sick and wounded, and twenty pickets, who could not be called in. He succeeded in saving his tents, provisions, &c.

On Saturday morning the *Monticello* steamed around the Cape, and a few miles up met the rebels marching down the narrow neck of land to attack our troops. The rebel steamers were also landing troops to coöperate with them. They were in easy range, and the *Monticello* opened upon them with shells of five-second fuses, two hundred and eighteen of which were fired from three guns in three hours and thirty minutes, doing great execution.

The Confederates at first tried to shelter themselves behind a sand-hill, and then in a narrow copse, but soon broke in every direction, and took refuge upon their vessels.

A shell passed through the wheel-house of the *Fanny*, which was already employed against us.

It is reported that their loss must have reached between two and three hundred killed and wounded.

During the engagement, a member of the Indiana regiment, who had been taken prisoner, managed to break the rope with which he was tied, and escaped He took to the surf, and was picked up by a boat from the *Monticello*. He reports that the first shell from her killed Col. BARTOW, of the Georgia regiment, and that the havoc was frightful. He also reports, that when he escaped, he killed a Confederate Captain with his revolver.

Upon the withdrawal of the Confederates, the *Monticello* and *Susquehannah*, and the land forces, returned to Hatteras Inlet.

Lieut. BURKHEAD, from whom I have obtained the above account, thinks that no advance can be made from the Inlet without the support of a fleet of light-draft vessels. He also thinks that our forces at the Inlet should be speedily increased.

The *S. R. Spaulding* arrived at the Inlet on the 7th inst., with Gen. MANS FIELD, and landed her men and stores.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to Lieut. BRAINE for this brilliant achievment, which has caused great exultation at Old Point.

Col. BROWN narrowly escaped with the Twentieth Indiana Regiment. He was shelled from the Confederate vessels and troops were landed both above and below him, yet he managed to escape with comparatively small loss. The particulars of his masterly movement have not yet arrived.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The following official dispatches were received to-night at the Navy Department:

THE REPORT OF CAPT. LARDNER.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP SUSQUEHANNAH,
OFF HATTERAS INLET, Oct. 6, 1861.

SIR: Late in the afternoon of the 4th inst. I received information that the enemy had landed in large force at Chicamicomico and Kine Kleet, and that the Indiana Regiment, posted there, was in full retreat before them. Also, that our three tugs in the Inlet were aground or disabled. The *Fanny* had been captured the day before. I at once got under way with this ship and the *Monticello*, and anchored for the night close to the shore in Hatteras Cove. At daylight I found our troops in and about the light-house, and in distress for want of provisions, which they had been without for 24 hours. I supplied them with food, and, at the request of the commanding officer, remained for their protection during the day. Learning that the enemy were in large force at Kine Kleet I sent the *Monticello* to drive them off, which important service was performed by Lieut. Commanding BRAINE with great effect and good conduct. His report is inclosed.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't servant,
(Signed) J. L. LARDNER, Captain.

THE REPORT OF LIEUT. BRAME.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP MONTICELLO,
OFF CAPE HATTERAS, Oct. 5, 1861.

To Flag-Officer L. M. Goldsborough, &c., &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to your order of this morning, I stood through the inner channel of Hatteras Shoals at 12½ P. M., and stood close along shore to the northward, keeping a bright lookout from aloft. At 1½ P. M. we discovered several sailing vessels over the Woodland Kine Reef, and at the same time a regiment marching to the northward, carrying a rebel flag in their midst, with many stragglers in the rear; also, two tugs inside, flying the same flag. As they came out of the woods of Kine Roef we ran close in shore and opened a deliberate fire upon them at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. At our first shell, which fell apparently in their midst, they rolled up their flag and scattered, moving rapidly up the beach to the northward. We followed them, firing rapidly from three guns, driving them up to a clnmp of woods, in which they took refuge, and abreast of which their steamers lay. We now shelled the woods, and could see them embarking in small boats after their vessels, evidently in great confusion and suffering greatly from our fire. Their steamers now opened fire upon us, firing, however, but three shots, which fell short. Two boats filled with men were struck by our shells and destroyed. Three more steamers came down the sound and took position opposite the woods. We were shelling, also, two sloops. We nontinued firing deliberately upon them from 1½ P. M. until 3½ P. M., when two men were seen on the seabeach making signals to us. Supposing them to be two of the Indiana regiment, we sent an armed boat and crew to bring them off, covering them at the same time with our fire. Upon the boat nearing the beach they took to the water. One of them was successful in reaching the boat, private WARREN C. HAVER, Company H, Twentieth Regiment of Indiana troops. The other man, private CHARLES WHITE, Company H, Twentieth Regiment, Indiana troops, was unfortunately drowned in the surf.

Private HAVER informs me that he was taken prisoner on the morning of the 4th; that he witnessed our fire, which was very destructive. He states that two of our shells fell into two sloops, loaded with men blowing the vessels to pieces and sinking them. Also, that several of the officers were killed, and their horses seen running about the track. He had just escaped from his captors, after shooting the captain of one of the rebel companies. He states that the enemy were in the greatest confusion, rushing wildly into the water, striving to get off to their vessels.

Private HAVER now directed me to the point where the rebels were congregated, waiting an opportunity to get off. I opened fire again with success, scattering them. We were now very close, in three fathoms water, and the fire of the second shell told with effect.

Six steamers were now off the point, one of which I recognized as the *Fanny*.

At 5:25 P. M. we ceased firing, leaving the enemy scattered along the beach for upwards of four miles. I fired repeatedly at the enemy's steamer with our rifled cannon, a Parrott thirty-pounder, and struck the *Fanny*, I think, once. I found the range of this piece much short of what I had anticipated, many of the shot turning end over end, and not exceeding much the range of the smooth-bore thirty-two pounder.

I inclose herewith the memorandum of the amount of ammunition expended to-day. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, Lieut. D. L. BRAME,
Commanding U. S. S. *Monticello*.

To. Capt. J. L. LARDNER, Commanding U. S. S. *Susquehanna*, off Cape Hatteras, N, C.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

ITEMS FROM THE RICHMOND, CHARLESTON AND MEMPHIS PAPERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Richmond papers of the 1st, and Charleston of the 3d inst., are received.

On the evening of the 26th of September, Gen. LEE joined Gen. FLOYD with four regiments and four pieces of artillery at Readon Bluff.

Gen. FLOYD'S forces are represented to be greatly demoralized since the battle of Carnifax Ferry, and HENRY A. WISE'S Generalship is severely criticised by the Richmond *Enquirer*, which says that the relations between FLOYD and WISE are painful enough to explain all our reverses in Western Virginia.

Gen. WISE, accompanied by Gen. HENNINGSEN, had arrived in Richmond. The former will probably be court-martialed.

Gen. LEE is to take command of the forces heretofore under the command of Gens. WISE and FLOYD.

A statement in the Galveston *News* makes the number of Texan troops now in the field 20,000, of which 3,000 are in Virginia, 4,000 in Western Missouri and Arkansas, and 4,000 in New-Mexico and Arizona.

There is great rejoicing throughout the South over the capture of Lexington and the difficulties of Gen. FREMONT.

A South Carolina regiment had left for Suffolk, Va.

Gen. VAN DORN, of Texas, has been assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac.

MANSFIELD LOVELL, late of the City of New-York, is appointed a Brigadier-General, and assigned to duty in Louisiana.

N. PORTER, of the First Michigan Regiment, died at Castle Pinckney on the 2d inst., of typhoid fever. The health of the other prisoners is said to be good.

Some French naval officers from the corvette *Lavoisier*, lying at the mouth of the Mississippi River, visited New-Orleans on the 21st of September.

A dispatch dated New-Orleans, Sept. 29, says: "The steamship *Niagara* and a sloop-of-war are off Pass-a-l'Outre, and the steam gun-boat *Waterwitch* is inside the West Bar."

The Governor of North Carolina has issued a proclamation forbidding any leather or bacon from being sent out of the State.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 3d inst., contains the following proclamation:

Concurring entirely in the views expressed by the cotton factors of New-Orleans in the annexed communication and petition from business men here, praying that no cotton be sent to New-Orleans during the existence of the blockade, I have determined to take the most decided means to prevent the landing of any cotton in this city. Notice is therefore hereby given to all masters and owners of steamboats and other water-craft, that from and after the 10th of October no cotton must be brought to New-Orleans or within the lines embracing that section of the country between the fortifications above Carrollton and those below the city and extending back to the lake. All steamboats or other water-craft arriving within the prescribed limits will be forthwith placed in charge of an armed force and escorted above the point indicated. This course will be adopted in all cases, whether the quantity of cotton brought be large or small. The railroad companies have already issued orders in furtherance of the object of this proclamation, and no violation of them will be permitted. (Signed,)
THOMAS O. MOORE,
Governor of Louisiana.

I shall coöperate with Gov. MOORE in the enforcement of the above order. (Signed,)
D. E. TWIGGS, Major-Gen. Commanding.

Col. MCKEE, late editor of the Louisville *Courier*, will take command of a regiment under Gen. BUCKNER.

The Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans are circulating "fives" cut in two, each piece to represent two and a half dollars.

Thirteen hundred Indian warriors crossed the Arkansas River, near Plymouth, on the 15th of September, *en route* for BEN. MCCULLOCH'S Army.

Gen. WHITFIELD, late of Kansas, is also moving towards Southern Missouri at the head of a number of Texas troops.

The National prisoners sent to New-Orleans were escorted to their quarters in that city by a colored company.

An exchange of shot and shells took place on the 20th ult., between a National man-of-war and the rebel steamer *Joy*, without any damage being done to either side.

A boat from the *Waterwitch* had landed some men at the telegraph station at the head of the Passes, who carried off the telegraph instruments.

The rebel steamer *South Carolina* had captured a Mexican steamer off Galveston.

GEORGE DAVIS and W. T. DORTH have been elected Senators from North Carolina to the rebel Congress.

It is represented that 15,000 Confederate troops are between Green River and Nashville, and about a regiment per day were arriving at Nashville from Southern points.

The rebels claim to have 40,000 men in Kentucky.

The rumor of the capture of New-Orleans is reported at Nashville, and details thereof are said to have been received.

To-morrow the *Journal*, of this city, will contain the correspondence between Gen. ANDERSON and Mr. HALDEMAN, late editor of the *Courier*, relative to the suspension of the *Courier* and his exodus into rebellion.

Ex-Gov. HELME has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and returned home.

The Green River Bridge is mined, and ready to be blown up by the rebels.

The pending Congressional election is public throughout the rebel States. In five States only Electoral tickets are thus far put up.

It is evident from the tone of Southern papers, that the rebel army of the Potomac will act strictly on the defensive.

The Nashville *Union and American*, of the 2d, says that two gentlemen arrived last evening from Fortress County, who report that the Union men there were very refractory, that they have killed four or five Southern men and the County Sheriff.

JEFFERSON DAVIS had not returned to Richmond on the 3d.

The Evansville *Journal* says that the rebel Col. HARRIS has been arrested at Paducah.

The steamer *Curlew*, with wheat and tobacco, ran into a sunken flat-boat Saturday and sunk, resulting in a loss of $50,000, which is uninsured.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* asks the city authorities to put every vessel in the harbor into commission, and extend the chain of forts to the Balize, and says the taking of Washington, and the occupation of Maryland, are of no consequence compared with the loss of New-Orleans, and the security of the cotton and tobacco.

The Marlbon, Indiana, *Gazette* says the tobacco crop has been materially injurdd by the August rains.

[*For news from Missouri and Kentucky see Fifth Page.*]

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Tripartite Intervention in Mexico.

Independent Preparations of Spain.

The Effect in Europe of the Emperor of Russia's Letter.

More of the Special American Correspondence of the London Times.

Miscellaneous and General Topics.

The screw-steamer *City of Washington*, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 25th, and from Queenstown on the 26th ult., arriving at this Port yesterday morning.

The *City of Washington* has brought 603 bales of cotton on freight.

The *City of Washington* has also brought about sixty of the passengers of the *Great Eastern*, who were taken on board at Cork Harbor, where the *Great Eastern* was still moored on the 26th ult. Among them are Rev. Dr. PATTON, wife and daughter; MONTGOMERY GILES, Esq., bearer of dispatches, wife, daughters and servant, of New-York; Rev. Dr. NEVILLE, of Newar; and HAMILTON E. TOWLE, C. E., of Exeter, N. H., who constructed the temporary apparatus by which the *Great Eastern* was brought safely to port at Queenstown.

The *Great Eastern* underwent a regular inspection at Queenstown on the 23d, and it is said to have demonstrated that the damage she has sustained is not nearly so great as was at first reported. She goes to Milford to be repaired, and will as soon as completed resume her position between Liverpool and New-York.

The *City of Washington's* news has been anticipated by the *Norwegian*, at Quebec; but the details that we are able to obtain from our European files and correspondence are of great interest.

EUROPE AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

TRIPLE INTERVENTION IN MEXICO

From the London Post, (Government Organ.)

We are glad to be enabled to state that the terms of a treaty between the Queen, the Emperor of the French and the Queen of Spain are in the course of arrangement for *an immediate intervention, by the combined forces of the three Sovereigns, in the affairs of Mexico.* The old standing claims of the British, the French, and the Spanish people against the Mexican Republic have at last brought the long suffering of these three Powers to an end.

The manner in which the three allied Powers intend to carry out their object is at once the most inexpensive and the most effectual. They have no intention whatever of wasting powder and shot by waging a territorial war upon Mexico. *To land a military force and advance upon the capital is altogether out of their contemplation.* It would be impossible to deal with Mexico as an organized and established Government, with a recognized centre of authority. The intention of the Allies, on the contrary, is to send a combined naval force into the Gulf of Mexico. This force will blockade, and will, we apprehend, *temporarily occupy the principal ports of the Gulf*, such as Vera Cruz, Tampico, and one or two others. By these means the Allies will, no doubt, bring the Mexican Government to an immediate acquiescence in their terms. But whether they bring them to terms, or whether they do dot, will probably make very little difference in the attainment of their object; for what they will do by treaty, if they do bring the refractory Government to terms, they will do by force if they do not bring it to terms. The plan on which they have agreed for the satisfaction of the outstanding claims is this: The allied Powers will sequestrate the customs revenues of the ports in question. They will charge their Consuls, or some other authorities, jointly to collect these revenues at the different ports, and these Consuls, acting together, will form a sort of international commission, constituted for the purpose at each port. No ship will be able either to enter or clear at the ports of Vera Cruz, Tampico, &c., without the authority of these Consuls, who will exact—and not only exact, but themselves also receive—the customs dues on such entrances and clearances. They will, we presume, observe the existing customs duties recognized by Mexican laws, and will throw the proceeds into a common treasury of their own at each port. They then intend to retain a given proportion of these proceeds for their respective nations, and to pay over a portion to the Mexican Government. We believe that the Allies will retain about fifty per cent. of these, and will pay over fifty per cent. to Mexico. This is a liberal arrangement towards Mexico, and it is one which will reserve to that Government such a customs revenue as will enable it still to discharge the expenses of its own civil administration. But it is also an effectual arrangement for the allied Powers, the customs revenue of the Gulf being very large. Their respective Consuls, after paying over to the Mexican Government its share of the proceeds, quarter by quarter, will divide the balance, or other half, rateably between the three countries. This arrangement will be permanent, or will endure, at least, until all claims shall have been discharged. A ship of war or two in the roadsteads of each of these ports will meanwhile secure the maintenance of the authority of the allied Consuls.

Much of this arrangement of course presumes the capitulation of the Mexican Government. But if, contrary to all probability, that Government should attempt to hold out, this (which would otherwise have been done by arrangement with the Mexican authorities) will be done by means of a blockade. As soon as the arrangement can be made with the Mexican Government, there will no longer be need of an effective blockade, for the authority of the Consuls would spring from a treaty with Mexico herself.

It is probable that the repayment of British and other claims under this just, though vigorous measure will be rapid. We observe that in 1860 the value of the exports and imports of Vera Cruz alone was 133,000,000f., or £6,320,000. We do not imagine that it will be necessary for ourselves to send any additional force into that quarter of the world. We have already on the West Indian and North American station *twenty-six vessels of war, mounting five hundred guns, and carrying six thousand five hundred men.* We believe, moreover, that the force which will appear in the Gulf of Mexico will be such as to extort immediate compliance, and we shall hardly be too sanguine if we look forward to seeing the system of revenue collection which we have already explained brought into full and regular operation before the close of the present year.

VIEW OF THE BRITISH LIBERAL PRESS.

From the London News.

A cotemporary announces the agreement of England, France and Spain in a plan of action calculated to bring the rulers of Mexico to a sense of their duty to the citizens of foreign nations. This resolution can excite no surprise in any quarter, not even in Mexico, whose semi-barbarian chiefs must often have wondered why the States of Europe sustained supinely at their hands outrages which no other Government was allowed to offer with impunity. Our interest in the honesty of the Mexican Government is great. The sentiments by which public life is nourished are wanting in Mexico, so that it is vain to expect any redress either from the self-respect or the justice of the Republic. All that remains for us to do is to obtain justice for ourselves by such means as are open to us; and this, we are told, is the firm resolution of Her Majesty's Government. *There are some reparations due to us from Mexico, which we can only receive from a Government having a tolerably firm hold of power in that State, and these will doubtless be exacted at the earliest possible moment. But for them we shall have to wait.* It has indeed been proposed that, in concert with France, which has, like our-

selves, a deep interest in the restoration of order in Mexico, as many as three thousand French citizens residing in the City of Mexico, we should intervene for the purpose of establishing tranquillity and maintaining it until the people see fit to organize a government suited to their wants. *But no worse counsel could be given. Such an intervention lies out of the circle of our duties; and, judging from past experience, would have no other result than in engaging the people in an artificial union against us, to be dissolved on our withdrawal.* The action proposed by the three governments is liable to no such objections. It recalls the Mexicans to a sense of their obligations, and so far may give them a starting point on the path of public morality; but otherwise it leaves them free to pursue the course most suited to their character and interest. They will perfectly understand that we visit them to obtain justice, and that we shall rigorously exact it. In so doing, we avoid a speculative and ideal policy, and remain on the firm ground of our clear right. The terms to be offered to the Government are marked by just leniency and moderation. We are taking proceedings in bankruptcy against a State, and we must act with the other creditors for the common interest.

THE PREPARATIONS OF SPAIN.

The Madrid *Correspondancia* states that the troops which are to be sent to Cuba, in addition to those already in the Island, will make up a contingent of 4,000 men. The squadron destined to act against Mexico will consist of twelve vessels, mounting 300 guns. To these will be added two corvettes and the necessary transports. The command of the land forces will be intrusted to Gen. PRIM. The Captain-General of Cuba will be empowered to freight the requisite number of merchant vessels for the use of the expedition.

The *Correspondancia* also says that a number of soldiers have requested permission to be allowed to go to Cuba. It states, also, that, though troops are about to be sent to that island, they are not intended to increase the garrison, but only to replace others that are coming away—the force in Cuba being so great that as many as 8,000 men can be detached from it without inconvenience.

According to the *Epoca*, the Spanish Squadron destined to demand satisfaction from Mexico is to be composed of six magnificent screw-frigates, two steamers, each of 500 horse-power, and a number of transports and smaller vessels. The effective of the troops to be sent out, the *Epoca* of the 15th says, it is not prudent to name for the present.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid of the 18th furnishes a semi-official announcement that Marshal SERRANO has been authorized to name the officers who will command the troops forming the expedition to Mexico. It is certain that the squadron carrying them will be commanded by RUBALCABA.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

GROSS AND SYSTEMATIC INJUSTICE OF AMERICAN JOURNALS.

From the London Times.

We shall be curious to see how this well-meant intervention will be received in the United States, for as yet nothing can be gathered as to the substance of Mr. SEWARD's short dispatch. Were we to argue from the treatment to which England has been exposed, we should have been little sanguine as to the result. *Everything we have done or omitted to do, everything we have said or not said, has been subjected to the same coarse misrepresentation and the same unprovoked abuse.* The Press of the United States has never been weary of attributing to us designs which we never entertained—the recognition of the Southern States, the harboring their privateers, the breaking the blockade, and then of announcing that, terrified by their threats and insults, we had reluctantly given up our nefarious projects. If the same measure be meted out to the Emperor as to us, he will receive a very ungracious acknowledgment for his well-meant intervention. *We are, however, sanguine enough to believe that this will not be the case, and that we should be doing injustice to the people of the States if we should assume that the treatment which England receives at their hands is a fair measure of their courtesy to foreign nations.* On the contrary, we have reason to believe that we stand in the United States on the footing of the least favored people of the earth.

GROSS AND SYSTEMATIC INJUSTICE OF BRITISH JOURNALS.

From the London News.

If any European counsel could have been of use to the United States, it would have been that of his Imperial Majesty. Other sovereigns have doubtless ardently desired an opportunity of expressing to the Government and people of America the concern with which they are spectators of their trials. *In the case of the English Government this was manifestly impossible, if from no other cause from the mean and base passions which found prominent expression in our newspapers from the beginning of the American troubles, which have provided a malignant and unfailing commentary on every phase of their development, and in the light of which every official manifestation would be judged.* Unhappily, however, good advice from any quarter would have arrived too late if given months earlier than the date of the Emperor's letter. The project of a great slave empire, to be built in defiance of the conscience of Christendom, had been formed, and was to be carried out at all risks. The contest had become inevitable; and the only way in which the North can now show its respect for the Emperor is in extinguishing once for all the institution of Slavery, which in leading some members of the Union further and further away from the maxims of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, has placed the freedom and independence of the whole nation in extremest peril.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA COMBINED NO MATCH FOR ENGLAND.

From the London Post (Semi-official.)

Prince GORTCHAKOFF wishes the American public to believe that the Russian territories in the extreme northern portions of America constitute an element of power on the North American continent. The letter of Mr. SEWARD shows the gratitude with which the Cabinet at Washington has, in the hour of its distress, received both the patronage and the advice of the Emperor ALEXANDER. Sympathy may exist between the United States and Russia, but that there can be any identity of interests on the North American continent we utterly deny. Russia, by the convention of 1825, was foolishly permitted to obtain possession of that strip of the coast which extends almost down to British Columbia. There is, however, no point at which the Russian territory meets that of the United States. England in Labrador, the Hudson's Bay territory, the boundaries of which, except on the coast, have never been determined, possesses and occupies the extremity of the North American continent. It is therefore a mere diplomatic flourish, or, perhaps we should say, something like a diplomatic falsehood, to represent that Russia and the United States hold "the extremities of the two worlds." *Knowing what the Russians are doing at the mouth of the Amour and at Sitka, we can well understand the policy of the Russian Emperor. He would prefer to deal with a weak and disorganized neighbor like the United States rather than with a strong Power like England.* But British North America, which stretches from ocean to ocean—the frozen regions of the North, the hunting-grounds of the fur trader—British Columbia, prosperous, contented, and free Canada, must be blotted from the map and ingloriously surrendered, before Russia or the United States can with any excuse affect to hold the balance of American power in their hands. The letter of the Emperor of Russia may convey sound and friendly advice, and as a mark of gratitude for benefits received may deserve respect; but both *politically and geographically it is not only an enormous blunder, but a stupid insult to this country, which still possesses dominion over more than one-half of the North American Continent, and, under existing circumstances, can kick any balance which either Russia or the United States may assume to hold in their uncertain and unsteady hands.*

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Further Letters from Mr. Russell, the Special Correspondent of the London Times in the United States.

AFFAIRS OF THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

Major-Gen. FREMONT's proclamation has driven a wedge not only into the fine piece of Cabinet work at Washington, but into the whole substance of the Union Party. It did not need any such appliance to cause fissures in either, for there were, and are, deep rents and cracks in these fabrics, built up as they are of bits of different platforms, which all the Union glues and the varnishes of the politicians could neither eventually cement nor conceal. A system of ostracism and the liberal use of Lafayette once introduced, it is hard to say where the result may end, or when those who enjoy the power will become philosophers enough to deny themselves the exquisite pleasure of sending off an opponent at an election, or a possible rival, to the seclusion of the strict retreats, where he may reflect on the errors of his way, and repent him of the evil he has done. I do not attach any importance whatever to rumors, but it is within my own personal knowledge that serious personal dislikes exist between the members of the Cabinet. The President in the main cultivates the intimacy, and perhaps approves the councils, of Mr. SEWARD, but he is exhibiting a rude vigor of his own—rude because it is displayed openly—which proves that he can reduce his Cabinet to what it really is according to the American theory—a mere Board of Heads of Departments, who may be asked their opinions of any matter as *amici curiæ* by the President, or who may be put on one side if he pleases. Mr. SEWARD, wise in his generation, confines his attention to the onerous business of his own department, but others of his colleagues distinguish themselves by an unlucky assiduity in tormenting themselves with the affairs of Departments which do not belong to them, and "everything by turns and nothing long," are the teredos of every plank in the Ship of State. Mr. LINCOLN, who has a right to go everywhere, (and to do anything he likes apparently,) evinces a solicitude natural enough in all that is going on in the Army, the Navy, and the other branches of the public service, and has latterly turned his attention to the subject of big guns and ordnance. It would surprise an Englishman, whose notion of the functions of a President, founded on the popular idea that they were those of a milder sort of Chief Magistracy than that which we have the happiness to possess, probably restricting his powers to that of veto or approval by signature of Acts of Parliament and the sending of messages, to be told that Mr. LINCOLN is not only head of the Army and Navy, but that in such questions as the propriety of relieving Fort Sumter by a military and naval expedition *the Illinois lawyer studied books, heard arguments on both sides, and finally determined on the course to be pursued.* Pray observe with what subtlety the Southerners have acted, in the language they have used in familiar correspondence and in the Press, when speaking of the United States. They never mention the name of the ex-Great Republic. The United States Army is to them "Lincoln's mercenaries," the United States Navy is "Lincoln's warships," and so on through all the varieties of Lincoln's "hordes," "barbarians," "Yankees," "savages," &c.; they endeavor to fix on the President the direct personal responsibility of the whole conflict, and to restrict the agents he uses in waging it to the Yankees of the New-England States.

OPINIONS OF THE CABINET OFFICERS ON SLAVERY.

The mass of the South are fighting for a Union of their own, to which they have insensibly transferred their loyalty, and their national feeling, which unquestionably is great, in the old flag, and believe they are fighting against an alien enemy—one ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who is aided and abetted by the powers of darkness and their Yankee co-efficient. And yet I have reason to believe *Mr. Lincoln is one of the most moderate men in the section of his own Cabinet which looks to internal politics, and that in the present distracting discussions he generally inclines to the view that the North is not making a war against Slavery,* and that the result of her success need not be the liberation of the negro. Mr. BLAIR, who is a downright dour Covenanter of the American sort, and with whom the Southern Slaveholders are sons of Belial—"a sword of the Lord and Gideon" man, who could smite Philistines hip and thigh from the rising to the going down of the sun—and several hours after—with a grim satisfaction in being a chosen instrument—I speak, of course, metaphorically, and not physically—has a great influence, derived from the clearness of his head, his persistency, and the rigidity of his principles, among his party; but *his doctrines would most likely end in confining the United States to the original New-England settlements, or in establishing a dictatorship resting on bayonets.* What prelacy, popery and monarchy were to the men of the first Covenant, Southern rights, slaveholding included, are to Mr. BLAIR. Nor are they less so to Mr. CHASE, who possesses, after all, the largest and most solid brain in the Cabinet, but who had no objection at one time to let the South go if it liked, believing that the system on which it was founded must be in the end, and that not distantly, the means of inflicting a punishment and vengeance on the seceding States far more terrible than any either the Army or Navy of the North could execute. It may readily, then, be imagined how Gen. FREMONT's proclamation increases the difficulty and augments the animosities which exist in the sections of the Cabinet. Lest it might be supposed that the law confiscating slaves who had been employed by their masters against the United States in any way, which Congress passed at the last moment, and which the President signed so reluctantly, has been taken by Gen. FREMONT as his authority for the edict he has put forth, it may be as well to point out that he goes so far beyond the terms of the statute as to liberate the slaves of masters who are in rebellion against the Government, and so far as his District extends, therefore, he would, if successful, *liberate nearly all the slaves,* because there can be but little doubt that a vast number of the masters in the South are in rebellion against the Government of the United States.

To the Democrats of the North, who are at this instant talking of "guarantees" for the South and the revision of the Constitution, in the same breath in which they speak of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union and denounce secession as revolution, the doctrine, founded as it is on the undefined powers of martial law, must be particularly objectionable. It may be a bold stroke of Gen. FREMONT to attach to himself a coherent mass of the Republicans, or it may be a simple act of war without any *arrière pensée.* At all events, it is embarrassing. The commander of the forces in the West is an ambitious, bold and enterprising man, but it will surprise me to find he proves a very great man. He is profuse in expenditure, energetic in action, and speculative in plans, but still I doubt whether he can effect all that is expected of him with the materials at his disposal.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

It will require success in war and great dexterity to make Kentucky safe for the Union; greater still to recover Missouri, in spite of the extreme weakness, feebleness and ignorance of the Confederate leaders, and their inability to turn their advantages to account. The war of the colonies with Great Britain must have been conducted very much in the same fashion on both sides. The vast size of the States and the enormous distances to be traversed, render it impossible for mere fighters to do anything except kill and wound each other in a guerilla, till a leader, some soldier who knows something about the A B C of his profession, rises up and reduces the efforts of his followers to a systematic mode of warfare. It is pitiable to see the Union distracted as it is, but I fear the condition of things will become worse instead of better. No one out of the great pit can rejoice in the sight of the people of this mighty Confederacy—that had once a future which the eye of speculation tried in vain to pierce, but which must now be sought for by the eye of faith alone—turning their grand forests and mountains, their cities and villages, their glorious plains and prairies, their rivers and seas, into scenes of bloodshed, rapine, and blind rage; but unless in this hour of peril some voice is heard which no man yet can hear, and some hand is felt which is as yet covered with clouds and darkness, the prospects before us, which, black as they were a month ago, have been charged with additional gloom by the evidences of disturbed unity in the North, cannot be regarded without terror and dismay. "Wait till we are ready," cry the professional gentlemen, who are preparing their batteries and sharpening their tools for the great operation. "Have a little patience, and you will see what a cure will be effected." Alas! it will all end in mutilations—in wooden legs and arms for the poor body politic. And meantime the expense—the fees! One million two hundred thousand dollars a day! The people have come forward to the loan office with their tribute. As yet they have subscribed in New-York about three-fourths of one day's expenditure. [That was done the first day—ED. TIMES.] And the banks are to be repaid their advances. If they do not see a great National impulse in support of the Government there is little chance indeed of that other advance of $50,000,000 in October, not to speak of the further sum in prospective. [This prediction is a little unfortunate—as both are secured. ED. TIMES.]

PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS OF A MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861.

Having cautioned my readers somewhat not to trust too much to me if I venture upon prophecy, because of the force of my "surroundings," and to take me *au pied de la lettre* only as to what I see now or have seen and know, I proceed to state the grounds of my belief that we are on the eve of witnessing a warlike operation of magnitude. On Friday morning, Gen. BEAUREGARD, who had advanced his pickets within a couple of miles of the Federalist outposts, all the way from Alexandria to Great Falls, and had occupied Munson's Hill, beyond Arlington House and Ball's Cross Roads, in front of the Chain Bridge, opposite which he had shown some cavalry the previous day, absolutely struck his tents, packed up his baggage, and made every preparation to march his army to ——. Where to, if at all? That was the question. It has not yet been answered. Is it a feint—is it intended to draw the Federalists out of their intrenched and fortified position, and to invoke battle, with the view of making more of victory than he did before? *If so, the stratagem was not successful.* Perhaps it was only to distract the attention of his enemy, and to perplex him by doubts as to the real direction of the attack? Again, Gen. BEAUREGARD did not succeed. Then is he really breaking up his force of *quasi* investment or attack, and directing it on some other points above and below the river, leaving at Manassas and the points covering the roads to Richmond sufficient to resist any corps which McCLELLAN could spare from Washington to move on the Confederate Capital? To do that he must be in very great force, and it certainly leaks out from the Southern papers that the Confederates were at the time of the Hatteras expedition directing the march of every man they could spare to Virginia. Thus, we read that certain regiments which were actually on their way to BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, were ordered to stand fast or to return for the defence of the menaced coasts, but, as the movement was universal all over the States, the contingents of those not in any such danger would of course proceed on their way. There is reason to think that the Confederates have upwards of 175,000 men between Richmond and the Potomac. There are some who assert they exceed 200,000 men. The feeding of such a force concentrated in one place must be one of the most difficult matters possible, particularly in a State which has been trodden down by the feet of armies for five months past. They have been sickly at times, and their component parts are of a nature difficult to be kept together without the pressure of excitement. Now, it seems to me that the advance made by the Generals which I have mentioned above was very *probably intended to cloak some movement off the ground by the mass of the Confederates,* but if they have gone, up to this moment we have heard no news of them in any other direction. The country is so densely covered with wood that actual reconnoissance does not effect much in making out the strength of the enemy, and if it were pushed too far, it might lead to an engagement, which Gen. McCLELLAN is not disposed to force at present, though he would be by no means anxious to prevent the Confederates attacking him inside his works. The balloon, after all, is not so useful as might be expected in making out details. It must be held to the ground by a cord, or it would sail away into Dixie if the wind were favorable, and it must be kept out of range of rifled guns. The lines of advanced posts screen, as it were, the movements of the enemy, although he can see a good deal of the position around the Capital from his place on Munson's Hill. All that can be seen or heard, however, leads to the belief that *the Confederates are preparing for some great effort, and that they have retired portions of their force from before Washington, either as a device to blind their antagonist while making it, or to coöperate with the rest of the Army by a serious demonstration above and below the city.* If the Confederates have moved, they mean to do some mischief. They can scarcely retire and hope to make a better leap by doing so. In inactivity on both sides, coupled with prodigious expenditure, are the best if not the only chances of compromise and peace. Success on either side revives the hopes of complete ultimate triumph of the one, and stimulates the animosity and the display of the resources of the other.

There is one thing to be taken into consideration as an element of peace. During the Winter the Armies must go into quarters. Even so far south as Virginia the weather is frequently very severe; snow lies many feet deep on the ground for weeks at a time. The Potomac is occasionally frozen over completely. The roads, always indifferent, become rivers of mud and slush, through which it would be nearly impossible to move men or guns and baggage. When the Armies are in Winter quarters, will the politicians work for peace or war? Or will the leaders of divisions be permitted to carry on operations in the ice and snow, remembering the great success of WASHINGTON after the trajet, which is so often represented in bad engravings all over North America? It is obviously the interest of BEAUREGARD to strike a great blow before Winter sets in, and thus strengthen the base for negotiations; but Gen. McCLELLAN, I am satisfied, will not move a man if he can help it until the very end of this month or the beginning of October. About that time there will be kind inquiries about the second fifty millions of the loan, and no doubt increased vigor on the part of those who are opposed to the war. But if Gen. McCLELLAN obtains any very considerable victory, and is able at the first stroke to break through the shell with which the Confederates have covered their soft parts in the interior of the States, some measure short of secession and independence may satisfy them; and when they are menaced with destruction they may put up with an offer to live on fair terms with their conquerors. It is to be seen whether the latter will then offer them what they might have easily obtained at an earlier stage of hostility. I have been in our Warsaw a few days ago, on my way back from our American Poland, and if I am to judge of the state of the South where the North does its work from the condition of things in Baltimore and Maryland, there is a most melancholy future before the United States. *Of the ultimate power of the Northern and Western States to subjugate the seceded States in the South, if they put forth all their strength and means by sea and land, I have no doubt whatever. The South must die of atrophy after a time, if every channel of line is shut to it.* By the end of this month the United States will have a large fleet on the coasts and on the rivers, and I have reason to think that an expedition will be organized also to attack the Texan Secessionists from the West, far as that is away. A naval officer said to me the other day—it seems as if the moment an American sees an Englishman he thinks the latter is going to say something about cotton—"You need not be afraid of any want of cotton in England. By October we will have a few good ports down South, and plenty of cotton for all the world." Fernandina may possibly go soon; there is an eye on Pensacola also, and New-Orleans is by no means safe. The condition to which the blockade has reduced many classes in the South is bad enough; it will become still worse. Tea, coffee and clothing are nearly exhausted, or have, as the American phrase has it, "given out," because there is none to give out at all. Lead, sulphur and salt are very scarce. Shoes, flannel, quinine, beef and butter, cloth, tin and leather are in the same category. If the blockade be enforced the distress and want of all things save natural produce, will be intense.

And what is the end to be? There is a notion in some men's minds that there will be a compromise—that a strong democratic reaction and a great Peace party will arise which will oust the present Administration, and carry some measures on which North and South will find a base to rest propositions for mutual agreement. *To my limited vision the idea seems quite illusory: The South, if not beaten, will be content with no terms short of "independence" or "domination."* The North is now irritated; pride and passion are aroused, and the Peace party is losing, instead of gaining ground, owing to the action of the Government and to the violence of the populations, which have resulted in something very like terrorism. The freedom of the Press has ceased to exist in its full acceptation. It is guaranteed by the Constitution, but that document, which, with the Empire it created, is not as old as thousands of living men, is absolute as the Constitutions of Clarendon. The Grand Jury of Westchester County have presented a batch of five newspapers as tending to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Mobs have, however, anticipated grand jury presentments. The New-York papers, which are losing circulation and money, are delighted at this wholesome rigor, and "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war" at their unfortunate brethren, at the same time doing Fouquier Tinville to perfection, and pointing out others who ought to be suppressed in the name of "public safety." Ominous and terrible words!

RUSSIA.

It is some consolation to those who approve non-interference in this great quarrel to see how the Emperor of Russia's very friendly, but very ambiguous, letter has been received by a certain portion of the American public and by the Secretary of State. Why, indeed, the dispatch was written at all it is not easy to determine, and, perhaps, M. DE STOECKEL, the excellent gentleman who with so much tact and efficiency represents the Czar near the Cabinet of Washington, would have been exceedingly puzzled if he were called on to explain the real motive of the paper. People who have nothing on earth to do with each other may well have a friendly indifference to each other's interests capable of expression in any number of fine words. For myself, I have the most cordial feelings of sympathy in the recent quarrel which has broken out between the Man in the Moon and his wife, and think they should both make it up at once. I will not, however, send any messenger to say so, lest the Man in the Moon, who has a poker in his hand ready for the next charge of the lady with the carving-knife, should consider I was "counseling him officiously to yield to an ignoble peace." It would be very difficult to convince any American who listens to what he is told and believes what he reads, and will not use his intellect and trust his sympathies, that Russia is not more friendly to the Republic than England, and that her institutions, perhaps, are not more congenial to those of the United States than are our own. There is the most ludicrous nonsense talked by men well informed enough on the politics of their own country about the English aristocracy, which is supposed to be intimately connected with the cotton lands and to rest on cotton altogether. *But some American misapprehensions are rendered pardonable by the eccentric language of Englishmen, particularly those of the Liberal Party, who affect or feel an intense admiration of Slavery, and whose sympathies are with the Southern aristocracy in this contest.*

CLOSING OF THE GAMBLING HOUSES.

The American papers contain details of obscure skirmishes and purposeless marches of PILLOW and McCULLOCH, RAINS and PRICE, and of the astonishing atrocity at the railway bridge in Missouri. I can add nothing to them. Although martial law has not been formally proclaimed in the city and district around it, to all intents and purposes it exists in full force, and I, for one, as a mere stranger and sojourner in the land, contrasting the perfect silence and quietude which prevail at night, and the order in the streets by day, am not disposed to quarrel with the means by which the change has been produced. At midnight you can hear a pin drop in the streets—it is quite an excitement for a footfall to come sounding along the pavement, and it sounds like disaffection for one to cough. Save such noises from infrequent passers-by, and the barkings of the cur-dogs, which contend in numbers and nastiness with those of Stamboul or Moscow, nothing would disturb the stillness if the sentries could be prevailed upon not to let their muskets go off occasionally. Milan, at the small hours, in the days of Austrian patriots, was not more profoundly lifeless. Even the men who swore and stamped over the stones are gone. They were mostly of a sporting turn of mind and devoted themselves to the study of games of chance in connection with certain cubes of ivory, packs of cards, and teetotums. Here they flourished, and large gilt numbers over the doors of the houses, flaming with lights, in which the sports were carried on, were to be seen in all the decent streets, and attracted the unwary to be burnt. In one of these temples to the goddess Fortune presided the Benecia Boy, and the others were generally provided also with priests and acolytes of remarkable humpiness at the back of the head and over the deltoids, some of whom must have had their faces sat upon in early youth or been subjected to the gentler touches of a steam-hammer. But Fortune had not only Mars in training by her side, but was in alliance with Venus and Bacchus, and America being a very young country has as many sons who cannot resist such a combination of the mythology as any of the older portions of the globe. Among these was a paymaster in the Navy, who in the equal contest dropped not only his own money but large sums, it is said, belonging to the State. The eye of Uncle Samuel, closed before to all the "doings" and "goings on" under his very nose, was now opened wide, and last week descents *à la* Hatteras were operated on the houses, numerous arrests were made, money seized, and rooms swept by the authorities. As if determined to destroy all the pleasures of Washington at one fell swoop, the Provost-Marshal (Brig.-Gen. PORTER) issued orders, about the same time, that all the "bars" in the city and Georgetown should be shut up at 9 o'clock, the penalties of disobedience being the complete suppression of the bar and the arrest of those found in front of and behind it. The best of it is every one is pleased with these acts of vigor. *We are all quite ready for a "strong Government" here,* and as the South are ready for the same, or a little stronger, if possible, we may see another instance of universal suffrage being used as a base on which to erect the fabric of absolute autocratic power with the consent of the suffragans. The selling of liquor to soldiers is made highly penal also—and, if repression and coercion can do it, the vast collection of armed men here will speedily be licked enough to shape with a rough tongue. But they kick against the pricks. With all the love of military display and parade which exists in America—the desire after flags, banners, uniforms' arms and rank—there is as yet a want of the military or rather soldierly spirit, which begets attention to personal smartness, takes pride in obedience, and bends freely to the yoke of discipline. A young man was found guilty the other day of sleeping on his post in face of the enemy, and at night he was sentenced to be shot, and Gen. McCLELLAN issued orders for the execution. I never for a moment believed it would be carried out—it would have been cruelty to commence with that victim. Some time ago I heard Gen. McDOWELL say that riding over the Long Bridge at night with some of his Staff, he found the sentry at the Virginia end asleep; he dismounted, took away the sleeper's musket, called the sergeant of the guard; the sergeant was asleep too; next the General summoned the officer, and he was not forthcoming at all till the whole post had been aroused. The commonest thing in the world is to see the sentries sitting down on stones and blocks of wood reading their newspapers, with their firelocks across their knees. If a man sits down at night it is hard for him to keep awake, and I doubt if the temper of the people, judging from what I heard, would have permitted the execution of this young man without condemnation of all concerned in it. They discussed the sentence in the hotels with acrimony, and the general feeling, in some instances at least, seemed to be that a man could not help going to sleep if he was sleepy, and that no one had any right to kill him because he was sleepy. Representations were made to the President, who expressed a wish that the man might be reprieved, as it was the first case of capital condemnation; and, yielding to the wish and to the intercession of his officers, Gen. McCLELLAN not only remitted the sentence, but ordered the man to be released and to return to his duty, giving, at the same time, due warning to sleepers to come, that they need expect no such clemency in future.

Slovenliness of dress and gait when off duty, long locks, unbuttoned coats, unpolished boots and equipments, mark many of the men, and the practice of saluting officers, even of high rank, is rather exceptional. But things are vastly improved. Gen. McCLELLAN knows that he has a number of brave and intelligent men in his hands; *they are not an Army, but they are the making, as we say, of a splendid one.* They have been formed into brigades and divisions, but that is for the convenience of commands, as the brigades are not in a condition to act in that initial capacity. The drills to which the men are subjected are still of the most elementary character, but their marching is very good indeed, and some attempts recently made to direct brigades from point to point, and to shift them from one camp to another, with orders as to the observance of time, have been satisfactory. The cavalry force is now augmented, and one smart corps, dressed in blue tunics, with yellow braid, like our Seventh Hussars, passed through the other day in very good order. There are Polish and Hungarian Colonels raising a regiment of Lancers and another of Hussars—which will make the squadrons in the field reach a respectable figure.

Some of the regiments are sent into the field from their States in excellent style, and I was very much struck by the completeness of the way in which the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment was turned out, with baggage-wagons, tents, uniforms, horses, commissariat transport, so that it was ready for a campaign in all respects, except that the men—fine, stout, hardy-looking fellows—were not acquainted with their drill. The Vermont Regiment was provided with splendid attelage, and on Saturday we had a splendid battalion from Pennsylvania. But there is still great inequality in the arms, equipments and efficiency of the Line. Col. BURNSIDE, now promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, is appointed to take charge of all regiments on their arrival, and to get them into working order before they are sent across the river. Everything is done that can be effected by the superior officers, but the men still indulge in gambling, and now and then shoot each other. Eventually, however, and in no long time, there will be a new spirit among them. Gen. SCOTT's order, in which he congratulates the Army on the prospect of being paid in paper instead of in gold, has not produced any marked effect on the troops, but at the same time they do not complain of it. *The veteran chief of the American Army speaks of retiring in another month to enjoy an honored repose.* Ill fare they who serve a Republic! WASHINGTON's estate is a wilderness—his monument unfinished. Gen. SCOTT's name has fallen out of men's memory in a few weeks. There are great expectations of the new General, HALLECK, a most distinguished West Point officer, long connected with the Government of California, who has come out of private life in that State in order to lead the troops of the United States. The Navy Department is making prodigious efforts to procure cannon, and several English firms, regardless of the Queen's proclamation, have sent over their representatives here to make offers for contracts to supply steel and other ordnance. The weather is cooling down gradually.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

WHAT THE WAR WILL DO FOR AMERICA.

From the London Chronicle.

For the first time since they had a history of their own, the United States men, whether Federals or Confederates, are encountering real difficulties, and fighting real battles against equal foes. No doubt the difficulties are self-created, and the battles are fought with one another. The Union has divided itself, and gone to buffets—but the result is the same. The nation is passing through the crucible—it is being purged as by fire. All the tests of National strength, of individual hardihood, of administrative ability, and of public spirit, to which we in the Old World have been subjected over and over again from our youth upwards, are now suddenly applied to our American brethren in the full tide of their wealth and enjoyment. In their turn they have to discover by hard trial whether they possess generals who can command, soldiers who will fight, ministers with ability to organize, and a National spirit loyal enough to redeem the heavy burdens, the chilling disappointments, and, above all, the wearisome delays inevitable in a state of war. It is, indeed, but improbable that the struggle may serve, not only to prove, but to produce, the virtues it is most desirable to find. It may be a proof as well as a test of the American character. From the pending contest the Americans, as a nation, may retire in the end exhausted and impoverished. But any temporary sacrifice of money or territory will be amply repaid if the National energies have been trained, and society in every circle has learnt to set a due value on the possessions which have been gained, or preserved, at a heavy cost of blood and treasure. If such should be the result of the war, it will have proved the happiest event that ever happened to America. *The Americans may be weaker, poorer, and even disunited by its occurrence, but the loss will be far overbalanced by the gain. They will have acquired a better title to respect from other nations. Above all, they will have learnt better how to respect themselves.*

OUR FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH GARIBALDI.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 22, 1861.

Although there is now do doubt that GARIBALDI will not go to America, the subject of the extraordidary offer made to him by the United States Government is still on the order of the day. The *Moniteur*, which puts the reduction of the Bank of England's discount at the head of its bulletin, devotes the second paragraph to GARIBALDI, and on the strength of news from London, which it considers "almost certain," attributes his final resolution to remain in Italy to the emotion he felt at the recent demonstration in his honor at Naples. By letters from Italy I find that GARIBALDI's friends were by no means unanimous in the advice they tendered him on this occasion. *Many of them, among whom were Bertani and Mirali, urged plausible reasons for his accepting the American offer.* They told him that he would make the great American Republic a grateful and permanent ally of Italy; that he would open immense channels for Italian commerce; *that his old officers, (upwards of 200 in number) who were ready and eager to follow him in this expedition, would have splendid opportunities of acquiring experience in the art of war instead of becoming rusty in idleness, as they were now doing;* and that if he stipulated, as of course he would do, for the right to return to Italy whenever he pleased, he might come back at no distant day surrounded by a staff which would have acquired world-wide fame, and with his own great prestige so much enhanced as to be absolutely irresistible. BIXIO, COSENZ, and MEDICI, however, were not convinced by these glosing reasons, and argued that GARIBALDI's absence at the present juncture would encourage the reaction, and furnish the Mazzinists with a pretext for saying that VICTOR EMANUEL's Government had wished to get rid of him and his volunteers.

GARIBALDI is not well, and that is a secondary reason for his remaining at Caprera; but it is part of the history of this extraordinary man that, although a permanent invalid, his health always improves when the necessity comes for active exertion.

A SEARCH FOR PRUSSIAN OFFICERS.

A Berlin letter of the 17th ult. says:

"The American Government has made further offers to Prussian officers to engage them to enter the service of the United States. The promise of high rank and considerable pecuniary indemnities is held out; but, owing to the ill-treatment which other Germans have experienced in America, few officers are inclined to accept the offers."

COTTON FROM INDIA.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE MOVEMENT.

From the Shipping Gazette.

We ought not to be chiefly dependent for a supply of raw material from any one source, as the events in America palpably demonstrate. Why, then, do not the authorities in India at once apply themselves to the task of improving not only the internal condition of the whole country, but of increasing its aggregate riches by an increased produce of the soil? Why not, at once, give full scope to agricultural enterprise, and not endeavor to fritter away the great question of a supply of cotton by an official announcement to the effect that a new publication will, ere long, make its appearance! Be it understood that we anticipate no good whatever from any Government interference. On the contrary, we are decidedly of opinion that it would be prejudicial to the interests of the cotton-growers. All we ask of the Government is, to sell waste lands upon terms proposed to them, in order that individual enterprise may at once be brought into play to secure for England an increased supply of a necessary article. If India should fail to increase her production, the fault will rest, not upon the cultivators, but upon those who have the power of rendering great assistance to our commercial operations.

IS NO OTHER FIBRE A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON?

We are very glad to see a gentleman in Mr. CHEETHAM's position frankly confessing these difficulties, because there has at times been a disposition to blink them, and to hold up India, as able to occupy the position of the South American States. Even without a material rise of price, India will be able to do more for Manchester as the railroad and irrigation systems are developed, and special obstacles to industry are removed; but, *instead of looking to her for more cotton thad she is likely to yield, would it not be as well to pay attention to the score of fibres which she already possesses, and which have not yet been turned to account, although attention was long since earnestly drawn to them by Dr. Forbes Royle?* In some parts tons of flax are annually thrown away, the plant being grown only for the seed, and our manufacturers have continued to neglect the plaintain, aloe, and other vegetables from which spinning materials could be obtained. We are not only too dependent upon one market, but too dependent upon a single article; and it is quite as important to discover new staples as to find fresh localities in which cotton might be grown. This is a view that will not at present commend itself to our Manchester friends; but, judging from its present aspects, the Transatlantic difficulty will last long enough to give it the prominence that it deserves. When we consider the numerous social and political interests involved in the cotton question, we cannot refrain from the desire of seeing the immense population, now completely dependent upon a single branch of industry, relieved from a position so full of danger; and, therefore, while we strongly commend endeavors to promote cotton-growing in India, in Natal, in parts of Australia, in Jamaica, or in Guiana, we will not relinquish the hope that new materials and new processes will divide what we fear has become an overgrown trade.

American Society in Paris.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1861.

Mr. BIGELOW, the United States Consul at Paris, is at length installed in his post. Several Americans have been disappointed in fêting him immediately after his arrival, owing to the fatigues of his voyage, which he has not yet quite got over. There is, just now, a vast number of Northerners in town, who, since the latest advices arrived from New-York, seem to have taken heart again, and given themselves up to their natural hospitable sociability. At their reunions the ladies wear ribbons attached to their breasts, which have the effect of Union flags. The thirty-three stars on them, to give a strong idea of Anti-Secession, are all grouped into one. This constellation is formed of silver threads that sparkle very prettily on a blue ground. At these *soriées* it would be a dangerous thing to breathe one word about secession. Any gentleman of Southern origin having the temerity to do such a thing would soon find himself in very unpleasant relations with all the ladies present, who are to a woman enthusiastically patriotic; and any lady having the hardihood to show such a thing as a South Carolinian sympathy, would have no other resource than that of going, as they express it, "right over to the rebel camp." There is one circumstance that struck me when I had the pleasure of accepting the hospitality of an American lady a few evenings ago. An ebony black servant was amongst the attendants, and suggested some conversation respecting the African race in America. A Britisher present, not doubtless intending anything slighting to them, spoke of the slaves as "niggers," and by doing so brought down reproofs and discontented glances from such as were within hearing distance, who suggested that negroes was the proper term to apply in speaking of the blacks, on account of nothing degrading or insulting being conveyed in it.

A Curious Incident of the War.

We are indebted to Mr. LAMSON, late Quartermaster of the Thirty-first Regiment, for the following curious incident—showing the many painful illustrations of the present war. It is a copy of a letter received by Mr. KLING, of this City, from the lieutenant commanding the company in which his son is now serving—his elder brother being in the Confederate Army. It may be as well to mention that the boy, being in a situation in Vicksburgh, Miss., at the present outbreak, was obligated to enter the Twelfth Mississippi Volunteers—he having not a single friend or acquaintance down there, probably prevented his escape:

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.,
CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 4, 1861.

MR. KLING—*Dear Sir:* JACOB desires me to make the following statement of facts myself. Yesterday our regiment advanced by railroad within about two miles of Springfield station, at the start supposed (and such proved to be the case,) to be held by the enemy. We went out for the purpose of reconnoitering and bringing in a whole train of wood, near that point. When the regiment came to a halt Company A (JACOB's and my own company,) was ordered forward as skirmishers. After some time we finally reached the "station." I had heard before that your son had a brother in the secession Army. Judge of my surprise when looking over various names written or marked in printed characters on a door of the principal house there, to find the name of "A. H. KLING, Company I, Twelfth Regiment, Mississippi Volunteers." I called several of the men to find out whether it was the name of your older son or not. They all gave me to understand it was. He had evidently been there only lately. I wrote JACOB's name along side of it, giving company and regiment. Perhaps it is well I did so. Not having sufficient force to keep the place, only one officer and ten men remaining behind, the Secessionists came in force last night and reoccupied it. I may as well say here that we did not desire to hold that point, only wanting the forage in wood, which we succeeded in obtaining. If your eldest son has returned there, he will doubtless know how near his brother's company, on our side, has been to him. JACOB remained at camp when we moved off. Very truly yours,

LIEUT. ROBT. R. DANIELL,
Company A, Thirty-first Regiment.

Blankets.

STAMFORD, Conn., Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. MEIGS asks for blankets. The thickest and heaviest twilled, or "Mackinaw blanket," are the most suitable. In less trying times they would be the only proper kind for camping out.

But where only light ones are to be had, two could be put together, and run through a sewing-machine, quilting them together without much cost. In this way two would make one fair blanket.

Many farmers' wives could dye them before sending, any common color, white showing dirt. B. M.

Personal.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, and Hon. H. L. Dawes, of Connecticut, with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives, were in New-Bedford on the 5th. It is conjectured that their business, which was of an official character, was connected with the purchase of vessels for blockading purposes.

WILLIAM B. CARTER, of Tennessee, who has remained loyal to the Union, and has suffered greatly for his loyalty, was serenaded by the citizens of Philadelphia on Monday last, and acknowledged the compliment in a becoming speech.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 120, on demurrer calendar, 81, 263, 347, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 387, 388, 389, 391, 392.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1052, 1056, 736½, 355, 1070, 1072, 1174, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1094, 1098, 1359, 1361, 1365.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2105, 2137, 2141, 2145, 2147, 2153, 2157, 2261, 2163, 2165, 2169, 2177, 2179, 2181. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2142, 2144, 2150, 2152, 2162, 2164, 2166, 2172, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2182.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—1309, 959, 912, 559, 557, 1382, 479, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419. *Part II.*—Nos. 1399, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1424, 1425, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 3315.

Title of Foreign Trustees to Property in the United States.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Mosselman et al. vs. *Myer Caen.*—The plaintiffs in this action were appointed Trustees of Sickel & Co., in Belgium, of the Tribunal of Commerce. They now sought to recover $20,000, as the assignees of that Company, of the defendant here. This is the second action of the same kind, brought against the defendant by the same parties, the former of which was decided by the General Term about two months since. In that case the Court held that the plaintiffs, as foreign statutory assignees or trustees, did not acquire a title to property which was in this country at the time of their appointment. In accordance with that opinion, the Court in this instance dismissed the complaint in the case, making an allowance of $50 to the defendant.

Wm. Fullerton and John B. Fogerty for plaintiffs; A. J. Vanderpoel and S. Kaufman for defendant.

The Same Old Story—The Old Police Clerks and their Salary.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Edward Simpson vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is another one of those cases involving the respective rights of the Mayor and Aldermen and the Police Commissioners, to appoint Police Court Clerks. In November last, Justice MULLEN, at the Circuit of the Court, directed the jury, in a similar case, to find for the defendants, the Court holding that the Court of Appeals having decided that the Metropolitan Police act was constitutional, and the Police Commissioners, under that act, having authority to make these appointments, the plaintiff claiming as assignee or an appointee of the Mayor and Aldermen, could not recover.

The same questions are raised in this case, the plaintiff being also an assignee of certain appointees of the Mayor and Aldermen, and claiming the right to recover as such.

The defendants take the objection to the complaint by demurrer, upon the ground that the Metropolitan Police bill has vested this appointing power in the Police Commissioners. Under that act, the plaintiff, it is contended, has no cause of action, he not professing to have been appointed by the Commissioners.

The plaintiff raises the old question of the constitutionality of the Police bill. Decision reserved.

Samuel Jones for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendants.

Actions of Arrest—Recital of the Offence in the Warrant.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Gould and Barnard.

The People, ex rel., John Heinoult vs. *John Kelly.*—This was a *certiorari* bringing up before this Court certain proceedings at Chambers, held before Justice BARNARD, for review.

The relator was arrested by the defendant, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, under, and by virtue of, an attachment issued against him out of the Court of Common Pleas. The attachment was issued in proceedings for contempt had against the relator, he being charged with violating an order of the Court made in proceedings supplementary to execution.

Subsequently to the arrest the relator obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* for his relief. The writ was returned before Justice BARNARD. Upon the return, it appeared that the commitment contained a reference to the order reciting the contempt, but the warrant did not particularly set forth the contempt of which the relator was alleged to be guilty.

The relator's counsel contended that the warrant for the arrest was worthless, as it did not specifically set forth the contempt charged.

The Court, however, allowed the order to be introduced in connection with the return of the commitment made by the Sheriff, and finally remanded the prisoner to custody.

This proceeding was to review that decision, the same questions being raised.

Decision was reserved.

F. Tallant, for relator; A. J. Vanderpoel, for respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Sigismund Goldsmith was tried for stealing a box of cigars from Peter Gilsey, and acquitted.

Edward Gilmore pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Mary Dwyre, on board the Jersey City ferry-boat, and taking therefrom a porte-monnaie valued at fifty cents. Remanded for sentence.

George B. Clements was tried and convicted of forging M. Barker & Son's check on the Bank of Jersey City for $2,466 93, in payment of United States Treasury notes purchased from Livermore, Clews & Mason, of Wall-street. Sentence deferred.

John Dobbs pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing a $10 counterfeit bill on the Bank of Commerce, Boston, upon Martha Lane, of No. 26 Bowery. Remanded for sentence.

John Robinson, Metropolitan Policeman of the Fifth Precinct, was tried and convicted of assault and battery upon James Welsh, at the Station-house of the above Precinct, on the 21st of August last. Sentence deferred.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 9, 1861.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '62	96⅛	15 Erie R. Preferred	48
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	92⅛	500 Erie R. Ass. Scrip	71
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	82¼	100 Hudson River R.	37
5,000 do	82	400 do	37¼
5,000 do	82⅛	50 do s30	37¼
6,800 Trea. 6 ℘ c. 2 yrs	99⅞	50 do b10	37¼
3,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	89⅛	430 Harlem Railroad	12⅛
5,000 Ken. State 6s	76⅛	300 do	12¼
2,000 Ill. Coup. Bds.'79	84	200 do	12⅛
2,400 Ind. State 5s	79	100 do b60	12¼
2,000 Mich. State 6s	83	550 Harlem R. Pref'd	28⅛
2,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90	42⅝	100 do	28¼
10,000 do	43	200 do b30	28⅜
5,000 Virginia State 6s	47⅛	275 Reading R.	36⅛
16,000 Missouri St. 6's	43¾	100 do b10	36⅛
14,000 do	43⅞	100 do	36¼
5,000 do s15	43⅞	1600 do	37
5,000 do b6	43¾	25 Mich. Cen. R. b30	48
5,000 do b30	44	700 do	48
26,000 do	44	40 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	16¾
8,000 do b60	44⅛	50 do	16⅞
1,000 Mo. 6's Iss. to H.		600 do	17
& St. Jo. R.	47	50 do	17¼
1,000 do	47⅛	100 M. S. & N.I.G.S. b30	37⅜
1,000 Califor. State 7s	83	50 do	37¾
5,000 N. Y. Central 6s	92	50 do s3	37⅜
4,000 Harlem 1st M.Bs.	97	50 Panama Railroad	117¾
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c.		460 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	67
1st M.S.F.Con.Bs.	94½	100 do b30	67¼
7,000 Mich. So. S.F. Bs.	78⅛	300 do s30	67
3,000 Chi.&N.W.1st M.	38½	500 do	67¼
12 Bank of America	99¾	600 Cleve., C. & C. R.	98
85 Bank of Commerce	81	50 Gal. & Chicago R.	71⅛
25 Am. Ex. Bank	84	150 do	71
11 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	85¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	31⅛
9 do	86	100 do	34¾
50 Pac. M. St. Co. b10	91	400 do b30	35
197 do	91	1100 do b10	35
480 N. Y. Cen. R.	77⅛	100 do s10	34⅛
850 do	77¾	600 do	34⅞
50 do s5	77⅛	1650 do	35
250 do b10	77¾	200 Chi. & R'k I. R. b10	49
100 do b30	77¾	150 do	49
100 do b60	77¾	100 do	48¾
1050 do	77⅝	275 do	48⅜
700 do s60	77½	175 do	48⅝
100 do s10	77½	300 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	63⅜
350 do s10	77⅝	50 do s30	63⅛
200 do b30	77⅝	50 do	63⅜
965 Erie Railway	30	50 do b10	63⅜
50 do b30	30⅛	100 do	63⅛
175 do b30	30	75 do	63¼
5 do	29⅛	10 Continental Bank	69¾
100 do s10	30		

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	92⅝	25 Harlem Railroad	12
6,000 Trea. 6 ℘ c. 2 yrs	99⅜	20 Harlem R. Pref.	28⅛
9,000 do	99⅛	100 do	28¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	47⅞
28,000 Missouri State 6s	43⅞	100 do b30	48
10,000 do s30	43¾	150 do	47¾
5,000 Va. State 6s s30	47	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	17¼
1,000 N. C. State 6s	60⅛	400 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	37⅜
3,000 Cal. State 7s	83	400 Gal. & Chicago R.	71
5,000 N. Y. State 6s,'72	99¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	35¾
50 Bank of Commerce	82	1000 do	36
96 N. Y. Central R.	77⅛	200 do	36⅛
200 do	77¾	200 do	36¼
350 do	78	250 Chic. & Rock I. R.	48⅞
300 Erie Railway	30	50 Chic., B. & Q. R.	63⅛
300 do s30	30	200 do	63⅜
150 Hudson River R.	37⅜	97 Mil.&P.Du Chien R.	18⅜

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9—P. M.

The speculative interest in the Stock Market, from outside the Board of Brokers, appears to be rapidly on the increase, and the eagerness in the orders to buy to-day amounted to a positive excitement on several of the Railway shares, placing the highest prices of the day for New-York Central, Hudson, Reading and the two Michigan Roads, 1@1½ ℘ cent. above the advanced rates of yesterday, and Toledo, 3@3½ ℘ cent. higher. The whole advance over the early sales of last week is now equivalent to an average of 4 ℘ cent. The rise in several of the Western shares has been extremely rapid, and in the case of the two Michigan stocks the transition of 4@5 ℘ cent. has been brought about on comparatively light sales. Thus, Michigan Central, which dragged between 42@43 ℘ cent., has gone up to 48 ℘ cent. on sales of only one or two thousand shares. The supply at the outside rate was only 1,000 or 1,200 shares. The advance and sales of Michigan Southern were in about the same proportion. In Cleveland and Toledo the transactions are much more extensive. The advance is from 30 @37 ℘ cent., the market rising on each successive supply of cash stock between 33 and 37 ℘ cent., and closing this afternoon, 36¾@37 ℘ cent., after some Street sales as high as 37⅛@37¼ ℘ cent. New-York Central has also gone up rapidly on liberal realizations by holders who had bought at lower figures, the price leaving off 78⅛@78¼ ℘ cent. late this afternoon. The Stock, as usual on an active market, is not only the standard, as giving tone to the general Share list, but the favorite among the outside operators. The other New-York shares—Hudson, Erie and Harlem—are strongly sympathizing in the advance, and the sales to-day were at an average advance of 3@4 ℘ cent. on the prices ten days ago, and ½@1 ℘ cent. above yesterday's quotations. The Federal Funded Stocks were firm, but only a fraction higher than yesterday, although the strong military position of the Government and the successful negotiations of the Treasury, including the liberal popular subscriptions to the 7.30 ℘ cent., constitute a leading element in the present general rise on the Stock Exchange.

Late in the afternoon the market closed steady about as follows:

Central	78⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	37
Erie	30	Mich. Southern	17⅛
Toledo	36⅞	Mich. Central	48
Rock Island	49⅛	Missouris	43⅝
Galena	71	U. S. 6s, 1881	92⅜
Illinois Central	67⅛	Hudson	37⅛

The Money Market is fairly employed at 6 ℘ cent. at call and 6@7 ℘ cent. on prime dis-

counts. The activity of speculation on the Stock Exchange affords lenders an improved opportunity to use their balances, subject to call, at 6 ℔ cent., but in other respects the market is much the same as for several weeks past; no sensible addition being made to the volume of mercantile paper, offered outside of Bank. Since the sailing of the *Persia* Exchange is quiet at 107@107½ for Bankers on London. The subscriptions to the popular Loan continue large, and the following additional agents for this City have been named by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Mr. W. M. VERMILYE, of CARPENTER & VERMILYE.

Mr. JOHN O'BRIEN, of W. & J. O'BRIEN.

Mr. LIVERMORE, of LIVERMORE, CLEWES & MASON.

The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows:

Receipts	$738,828 98
Payments	$401,428 70
Balance	$11,373,775 41

Included in the Receipts were $561,000 for Treasury Notes, and $11,000 for Customs.

The City Bank Shares are firm, the following being the bids to-day:

New-York	85	State of New-York	82
Manhattan	115½	Commerce	81½
Merchants	85	Broadway	115
Mechanics	94	American Exchange	83
Union	86	Bk. of the Republic	85
America	99¾	Bk. of North America	80¾
City	102	Hanover	67½
Phenix	86	Metropolitan	86½
Tradesmen	93	East River	75
Fulton	115	Shoe and Leather	81½
Butchers & Drovers	103	Corn Exchange	84
National	83	Continental	69½
Merchants Exchange	80	Importers & Traders	81½
Leather Manufac	112	Park	90¾
Seventh Ward	113		

The Railway Mortgages improve with the rise on the Railway Share list. The following are this day's bids:

N. Y. Central sixes	91¾	Mich. So. firsts 7 ℔ c.	82
N.Y.Central, sixes	88	Mich. S. seconds	65
N.Y.Central sevens,'76	99½	M. So. assnt'd bs	57
Erie firsts '68	103	Nor. Indiana firsts	81
Erie Ex., '64	97	Mich.So.& N.I.S.F.	78¾
Erie seconds, '79	95	Pac. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	37
Erie thirds, '83	85	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	88½
Erie fourths '80	71½	T. H. & A. firsts	59
Erie fifths, '88	63	T. H. & A. sec'ds, '70	18
Hudson firsts,'69	103	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	10
Hudson seconds s. f., '85	97	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Hudson thirds, '75	82	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d ser.	38½
Hudson c'nvrt.'67	71	Chic. & N. W. seconds	14½
Harlem firsts, '69-73	97	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	28
Harlem seconds, '64	91	Galena & Chi. firsts	98
Harlem thirds, '68	72	Galena & Chicago secds	95½
Reading Bonds, '86	69	Chic. & R'k Is.	93
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c., 69-72	89	L.E. & Wabash firsts	69¾
Mich Cen. N.F.8℔c.'82	94½	L. E. & Wabash seconds	37½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	92½	Clev. & Tol., S. F.	74⅞

The mail by the *City of Washington* from England to-day brings the following quotations for American Stocks in London:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ℔ cent., red. 1874	72 @ 73	
Virginia State 6 ℔ cent.	47 @ 48	48
Erie shares, ex Assessment Scrip	22½@ 23½	23 2¾
Do. 7 ℔ cent. Preference	43½@ 44½	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½@ 2	
New-York & Erie 7s, 1867	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d M. 7 ℔ cent., 1883. Ass.	76 @ 78	
Do. 5th Mort	— @ —	
Do. Bonds, 1862, '71, '75	— @ —	
Do. Shares Assented	— @ —	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., 1875	78 @ 80	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1875 .x. c.	80 @ 81	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid. dis.	39½@ 38½	39¼
Do. do. all paid	58 @ 60	
Mich. Cen., 8 ℔ cent. Con., 1869	80 @ 82	
Do. S. F. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M., '82.x. c	82 @ 84	
Do. $100 shares	— @ —	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ℔ cent, 1885	65 @ 70	
Do. $100 shares	— @ —	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. 1883	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1864	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	65 @ 67	66
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent., 1865	99 @101	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ℔ cent, '72	94 @ 96	
Pensylvania Central 6 ℔ cont	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ℔ cent	83 @ 85	
Do. $50 shares	34 @ 36	
Philadelphia & Reading 6s, 1870	— @ —	
Do. $50 shares	15 @ 20	

The London *Times*, of the 26th ult., says:

"The heaviness of the English funds continues to increase, and they closed, yesterday, at another decline, notwithstanding the immediate approach of the end of the quarter. In the discount market the rate is 3 ℔ cent., but instances occurred yesterday of amounts being offered on the best short bills, at 2¾. The excitement in the foreign stock markets, consequent upon the movement in Mexican Stock, continues, and the operations yesterday were unusually large.

About £7,000 in bar gold was sent in to the bank yesterday, making a total of £337,000, since the last returns. The £205,000 by the *Swiftsure* has not been delivered, but it will ultimately be carried there. The railway market exhibited a slight improvement at the close of business yesterday."

The following is a statement of the tolls collected on all the New-York Canals for the month of September, and from the opening of navigation to the 1st inst:

Fourth week in September, 1861	$157,642 15
Fourth week in September, 1860	121,143 51
Increase	$36,498 64
Month of September, 1861	$574,072 88
Month of September, 1860	469,515 50
Increase	$104,057 38
From opening of Canals to Oct. 1, 1861	$2,495,210 00
From opening of Canals to Oct. 1, 1860	2,033,411 92
Increase	$461,798 17

Messrs. THMPSON BROS. quote currency and specie thus:

CURRENCY.

New-England	⅛	Ohio and State Bank Indiana	⅛@⅜
New-York State	⅜	Kentucky	1
East New-Jersey	⅛	Illinois	25@60
West New-Jersey	⅜	Missouri	12@15
Pennsylvania	1¼@1⅜	Michigan	1
Philadelphia	⅛	Canada	1@1¼
Baltimore	⅜@½	Wisconsin	10@65
Virginia, (Wheeling)	15		

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	$1 03	Guilders	39
Spanish Dollars	1 08	English Silver	4 70@4 75
Five-franc Pieces	95	Species	1 06
French Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 06	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish Silver, ℔ oz.	1 19

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 82	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 96
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 82	Patriot Doubloons	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83	Gold, Am. Old	5 ℔ c. prem.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Stocks active. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76; Reading Railroad, 18 7-16; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ℔ cent discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 43 bbls. Ashes, 18,540 bbls. Flour, 198 bbls. Corn Meal, 172,243 bushels Wheat, 91,797 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Rye, 27,314 bushels Barley, 25,955 bushels Oats, 4,600 bushels Malt, 1,002 packages Provisions, and 1,273 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Small sales were made to-day, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 859 bbls., including 642 bbls. Pots and 217 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is quoted at from 31c.@33c. ℔ lb., with, however, a limited inquiry.

COAL—The demand is not very active, though prices of foreign favor buyers. Liverpool Cannel, $6 @$6 50; do. Orrel, $5 50@$6, cash, ℔ chaldron; Anthracite, $4 25@$5 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—Sales have been light, to-day, including 30 bags Maracaibo, at 16¾c.; 120 bags Rio at 15½c. @16c.; 46 bags do., skimmings, 15c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is attracting more attention at buoyant prices. Sales were reported, to-day, of 1,800 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	18	18	18⅛	18¼
Middling, ℔ lb	21½	21¾	21⅞	22
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	22	22¼	22⅜	23

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and cheaper to-day. The rise in freights checks the export demand. The home trade are buying reservedly. Holders are generally eager to sell. Sales, since our last, 25,600 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 45@$5 75, mainly at $5 50@$5 60; rejected do. do., at $5 05@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5 25@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 45@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 50@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 40
Extra State	5 45@ 5 75
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 7 00

Southern Flour is more active, but is somewhat unsettled; sales 4,300 bbls., at $5 80@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$6 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 50@$6 75, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,200 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in demand, including Layer at $2 70@$2 75; Bunch at $2 35@$2 50 ℔ box; also, Currants at 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, and has been less sought after at reduced prices. The export demand has been checked, in part by the advanced claims of ship-owners. The sales since our last add up 264,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, $1 35@$1 42½; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 34; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 28@$1 33; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 22@$1 23; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 15@$1 21; Racine Spring, at $1 17 @$1 20; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 14@$1 19; Red State, at $1 28@$1 30; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 45, ℔ bushel. Corn has attracted more attention, especially from export buyers, and prices of sound Mixed have advanced. Sales 231,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 52c.@56c. for damaged to choice mixed Western; chiefly at 55c.@56c. for sound; 56½c.@57c. for Western Yellow; 60c.@61c. for do. White, ℔ bushel. Oats continue quiet, to-day, including Canadian at 31c.@34c.; Western, 33½c. @34½c.; and State at 34½c.@35c., ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at 68c.@70c. for Western; and 75c. for Northern, ℔ bushel. Sales 2,300 bushels at our quotations. Barley has not varied. Sales, 6,500 bushels State at 68c.@73c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is salable and steady at 45c.@65c. for inferior to choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are moderately sought after at uniform prices. We quote: New, at 16c.@22c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. for poor to choice, ℔ lb. Sales by auction, 109 bales crop of 1860, 3½c.@8c. cash, ℔ lb.

HEMP—The Boston *Shipping List* says of the movements in Jute, referred to in our last: "There has been quite an active movement in Jute, the transactions comprising 5,000 bales at full prices, including all offering under $90 ℔ ton, and the stock is now reduced to a few hundred bales and held at $100, six months."

HIDES—Are in fair request at steady prices. Prime Buenos Ayres, 22½c.@23c.; Orinoco, 20½c.@21c. ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds, 396,000, against 171,500 same date last year.

LEATHER—The inquiry was fair for Hemlock tanned, and active for Oak tanned, at buoyant prices.

LIME.—Rockland is inquired for at 60c. for Common and 80c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES.—Sales to-day were limited, including Porto Rico at 42c.@43c., and Cuba Muscovado at 30c. ℔ gallon.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day, at unchanged figures.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin is in moderate demand, including Common at $4 25 ℔ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been lightly dealt in at $1 43@$1 46 ℔ gallon, closing heavily.

SALTPETRE—The Boston *Shipping List* reports sales there and in New-York, and to arrive within a few days, of 10,000 bags, supposed from 8¼c.@8½c. ℔ lb., 6 months.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 540 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c., with some Porto Rico at 8¾c.@9c.; also, 283 hhds. Porto Rico, by auction, at 8c.@9½c., the latter cash, ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The export demand for Kentucky continues very active at buoyant prices; sales 464 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@13½c.; and 69 cases Seed Leaf at 6½c.@8c. ℔ lb.

OILS—Are quiet in this market to-day, but prices are quoted steady for the principal kinds.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Oct. 7.—Sperm—The market, although with some inquiry, is quiet. The transactions for the week include sales of 335 bbls., in parcels, at $1 22; 70 do. at $1 23; 120 do. at $1 25 ℔ gallon, all for manufacturing. For export the sales have been 265 bbls. at a price not transpired. Whale—The sales since our last embrace 900 bbls. at 43c.@44c. ℔ gallon; 50 do. prime at a price not transpired; also, 100 bbls. fair, for export, on private terms. Whalebone—No sales in this market.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 7, 1861	58,651	122,045	912,700
Same time last year	62,278	132,984	1,072,500

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in slack request to-day, at $14 50@$14 87½ for Mess, and $9 75 @$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales, 850 bbls. Cut Meats are selling in lots, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is in demand, at steady prices; sales 675 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is unaltered. Sales since our last, 180 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ℔ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 5c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, were light, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 lbs. at 8½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS say: "Owing to unfavorable advices from Europe, the shipping demand has considerably fallen off, and the continued advance in Freights and decline in Exchange have had the effect of preventing transactions at ruling rates, consequently melters have manifested more desire to realize, and home consumers buy sparingly, in anticipation of lower rates. Large sales of No. 2 Tallow have been made at 8½c., and extra prime lots have brought 9c.@9¼c. To-day the market is drooping, 8¾c. being accepted for large quantities, retail lots selling at 9c. Price this date: 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c."

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls. chiefly at 20½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been more active, to-day, at firmer rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 3s. ℔ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d. ℔ bush.; Corn, 11¼d.@11½d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tierce; Bacon, Lard and Butter, 35s.@40s.; Cheese, 45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d. @ 13d. ℔ bush. Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 1½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@ 5s. ℔ bbl.; Resin, 4s.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Havre—Flour, at 95c.@$1 ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c. ℔ bush. For Bordeaux—Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 27c. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Dutch brig to Rotterdam, 16,000 Wheat or Rye, 15d. ℔ 60 lbs. in bulk; a schooner, 205 tons, to St. Croix and back from Turks Islands, $1,700; a schooner 192 tons, to Tampico and back, $2,150; a British schooner, 1,500 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1,525; a brig, 247 tons, to Barbados, Staves, $20; one, 164 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,800; a schooner, 297 tons, from Elizabethport to St. Thomas, Coal, $5; a schooner, 220 tons, to Havana and back, $1,400; two schooners, each about 200 tons, from the Bahamas to New-York, Salt, 7c.; a British schooner, 117 tons, from Inagua to New-York, 7c.; a ship, 372 tons, to Rotterdam; a British brig, 205 tons, to Malta, Palermo and back; a ship, 674 tons, to Falmouth for orders to London or Havre; a bark, 370 tons, from Sicily to New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
America	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov 16

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. B. C. WILL WRITE AGAIN, O. H. will meet him, as requested.

GERTRUDE.—IN CLOUD OR SUNSHINE, every day, you may meet the elite at the Photographic Art Gallery, No. 411 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., getting at $2 per dozen richly toned and beautifully finished gilt-edged Cartes de Visite.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CUESTIONE'S FILOLOGICAS,

BY A. J. DE IRISARRI,

Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Guatemala in the United States.

This work, in the Spanish language, treats of the orthography, the Grammar, and the origin of the Castilian language, and of the extent to which Spanish Literature is indebted to the nobility of the nation. 1 vol., 12mo, in cloth. Price $1 50. Published and for sale by S. HALLET, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ALL PARTIES DOING BUSINESS AT the Produce Exchange as buyers, sellers, ship owners, forwarders, &c., of grain, are requested to attend a meeting, to be held at Room No. 10, Produce Exchange Building, on Water-st., on THURSDAY next, Oct. 10 at 1¼ P. M., to take into consideration the question of demurrage, and other matters appertaining to the trade.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1861.

Wotherspoon, Kingsford & Co.,	David Dows & Co.,
John Hoyt & Co.,	Cesar Aug. Robert,
N. H. Wolfe & Co.,	Sage & Co., per F. P. Sage,
Tompkins & Co.,	Arch. Baxter,
Phillips, Steele & Co.,	Herm Stutzer & Co.,
John Wilmot,	Brown & Cary,
George B. Powell & Co.,	John McDonald & Co.,
C. A. Silliman,	E. K. Alburtis,
W. D. Mangam,	Charles H. Going,
J. O. Baker & Co.,	H. D. Walbridge & Co.,
Hoffman & Stevens,	F. M. French,
Howland & Frothingham,	Thomas Dunham,
Williams & Guion,	Darling, Albertson & Rose,
Alton Smith, Jr.,	E. W. Coleman,
L. Roberts & Co.,	Kent & Lowber,
Everett Clapp,	Wm. C. Rice,
M. M. Caleb & Co.,	C. H. Gage & Co.,
E. C. Hovey,	J. B. Herrick & Son,
J. H. Mallory & Co.,	F. B. Dane.

TWENTIETH WARD PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION.—Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Thos. Pittman, Esq., and other distinguished speakers, will address a mass meeting, TO-NIGHT, (Thursday) at Continental Hall, (corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.,) at 8 o'clock. Voters of the ward are invited to attend.

JAMES CAMPBELL, President.

JAMES L. HASTIE, Secretary.

MILLINERY.

OPENING DAY OF FALL AND WINTER BONNETS.

ALSO, CAPS, HEADDRESSES, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AT No. 126 6TH-AV.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES FROM PARIS.

AND Will be sold at Half the Broadway Prices.

J. HIGGINS, Manager.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing, in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS THE BEST recommendations from this country, wishes to take the charge of the education of one or two children in a gentleman's family; she speaks French fluently, as acquired in Paris, teaches drawing, music, and the English branches. Address No. 194 East Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF vocal and instrumental music (piano, violin and guitar,) French and German languages, by a single gentleman, who has had great experience in teaching. Testimonials and references most satisfactory. Address TEACHER, East Windham, Greene County, N. Y.

A 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, BUT little used, for $150; one for $125, $100, $75, $60, and $50. New pianos very cheap. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

MUSIC.—INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, ON A pleasing method, with the privilege of practice at $2 per month. Pupils attended at their residence at $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 247 West 17th-st., near 9th-av.

MISS MARY E. HAWLEY RESPECTFULLY informs her pupils and friends that she has removed to No. 251 West 19th-st., where she will resume instruction in singing.

MADAME M. JOHNSON GRAVER HAS returned to this City, and will resume instruction on the piano after Oct 1. Address No. 38 West 22d-st., or to Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway.

AN ALTO SINGER WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT IN A CHURCH CHOIR.—She is a practiced musician, and a good sight-reader. Address for one week E. H. W., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.

In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.

my29-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.

ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.

ap25-1aw6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of NICHOL & BILLERWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. NICHOL will settle up the affairs of the firm, and will continue the business on his own account.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1861. JOHN NICHOL, G. B. BILLERWELL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ADOLPH UNNA, lately in my employ as clerk, has left my service, and all persons are forbid trusting him or transacting business with him on my account. Payment of moneys due to me must be made at my office, where all claims against me will be paid on presentation. J. DURAND, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1861. No. 24 Broadway

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND village houses and lots, in and near Madison, Morris County, N. J. Fourteen farms, from 10 to 216 acres. These are all good and valuable properties. One farm, 116 acres, with a new flouring mill on it, doing a large custom business. One farm, 160 acres, with house and outbuildings; 30 acres of wood, and good grain or grazing farm. This farm will be sold for $50 per acre—terms easy. Also, 40 acres near the village, ten minutes' walk from dépôt, and abounds in fruit of all kinds. Several country seats of value, and beautifully situated. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN WASHington Valley, one mile from the Newmarket dépôt, New-Jersey, containing 115 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well wooded and watered, with elegant dooryard, grounds, &c. The house and out-buildings complete. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, two furnished rooms, without board, in Brooklyn, in a quiet house, on moderate terms; or one room, with partial board; references given and required. Address R. C. M., Brooklyn Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PELLHAM FARM.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE, Packed for European Markets.

Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., or to M. A. T. LYNCH, Commission Merchant, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON BUSINESS PAPER, Bought and sold at lowest rates, by P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CHAMPAGNES AND GOBLETS $1 A dozen, at HADLEY'S, Cooper Institute, and No. 171 8th-av.

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL! OF THE FIRST QUALITY, White, pure, safe (not explosive,) and odorless. J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer, NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,

NOS. 35 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,

AGENTS FOR

WASHINGTON MILLS,

CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,

VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE,

BAY STATE SHAWLS,

IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.

BEAVERS,

6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.

TRICOTS,

3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.

UNION CLOTHS,

Black and Mixed.

SEAL SKINS,

6-4 Black and Brown.

FANCY CASSIMERES,

Fine and Medium Qualities.

MIXED DOESKINS,

6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.

COTTON GOODS,

4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.

10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.

Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.

Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.

27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.

With a complete assortment of the well-known VICTORY MILLS SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

MACY'S WAR CIRCULAR.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., R. H. MACY, near 14th-st., Will open on MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 7, 1861, Year of the WAR, ONE, FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS, EMBROIDERIES and LACES.

1,000 fine FRENCH COLLARS, real Lace Trimmed, for 10s. and 12s.

Less than half the cost of importation.

3,000 SWISS and SCOTCH COLLARS, Cambric and Book, selling for 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., $1, $2, and $3.

500 EMBROIDERED SCOTCH SETS, from Auction, for cash.

Owner very much disappointed in the sale. Did not bring enough to pay the duties. Will be sold very cheap.

1,000 EMBROIDERED FRENCH SETS, from Auction, very fine goods, closing at 8s., 10s., 12s., 14s., $2, $3, $4.

FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED WAISTS, Infants' Embroidered DRESSES, LINEN and CAMBRIC BANDS, Embroidered Cambric Insertings and Edgings. Same owner. Never will sell any more goods at auction in this country. Going back to the Old Country. So buy them while you have the opportunity.

FROM CASH AUCTIONS, full line Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, from 1s. 6d. up.

FROM CASH AUCTIONS, full line Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, from 6¼c. up.

FROM CASH AUCTIONS, full line Ladies' Hemstitch Linen Handkerchiefs, from 1s. 6d. up.

FROM CASH AUCTIONS, full line Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, very low.

Opening full stock of POINT LACE COLLARS, Guipure Collars, Valenciennes Laces, Guipure Laces, Thread Laces, Pusher and Blonde Laces, Thread Lace Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.

N. B.—Now opening, 1,000 dozen LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, best quality, all the desirable Fall shades, also, black, white and light colors—63 cents a pair.

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

100 boxes FALL HAT RIBBONS.

All the desirable WAR COLORS.

FROM CASH AUCTIONS.

10,000 yards HAT RIBBONS, 1s. a yard, price before the war 2s.

10,000 yards HAT RIBBONS, 1s. 6d., cheapest ribbon in the City.

10,000 yards HAT RIBBONS, 2s., usual price 3s.

10,000 yards HAT RIBBONS, 2s. 6d. and 3s., usual price 4s.

The most desirable Ribbons in the City selling at 3s. and 5s., usual prices 6s., 7s. and $1.

FROM CASH AUCTIONS—Full stock BONNET VELVETS, BONNET SILKS, Lining Silks, Trimming Buttons, Braids, Dress Braids, &c.

Full line of all the desirable Trimming Ribbons.

2,000 pairs Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, all widths, best quality.

N. B.—Now opening, 1,000 doz. of our celebrated PARIS KID GLOVES—all desirable shades, all sizes—63 cents a pair.

REAL FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.

Now opening, a full and complete assortment of fine French Flowers, selected with great care for the best City trade.

Ruches and Tabs, Coiffures, Head-dresses, Cheneile, Hair Nets, &c., of the latest styles. FULL LINE OF RICH FEATHERS.

P. S.—1,000 doz. of our justly celebrated Paris Kid Gloves, now opening from the Custom-house, 63 cents a pair.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR, FROM CASH AUCTIONS OF LAST WEEK.

5,000 doz. Ladies' Cotton Hose, 6¼c. a pair.

500 doz. Ladies' and Misses' English do., heavy.

500 doz. Ladies' and Misses' English do., super., 1s. 6d. and 2s.

500 doz. Ladies' and Misses' English, best imported, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s.

Full stock of Fleece-lined Hose for Ladies and Children.

Full stock heavy English Socks for Gents and Boys.

Full stock Ladies' and Misses' Merino Under Vests and Drawers.

Full stock Men's and Boys' Merino Under Vests and Drawers.

Full stock Best Mechanical Corsets, warranted Bone.

Full stock best quality Hoop Skirts, our own manufacture.

Ladies' Made-up Under-Clothing, in every variety.

JOB LOT OF LADIES' LINEN CHEMISE FINE EMBROIDERY, selling very low.

Balmoral Skirts, all the new War Colors.

Ladies' Woven Merino Skirts, Tucked Skirts, &c.

P. S.—Job Lot, 1,000 doz. Ladies' Fine Linen Collars, closing at 5 cents each.

N. B.—Ladies will please remember that we are now opening 1,000 doz. fresh imported Paris Kid Gloves, all the desirable Shades, 63 cents.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., From the CASH AUCTIONS of last week.

2,000 doz. large size All Linen Towels, 12s. a dozen.

1,000 doz. LINEN DOYLIES, from 4s. a doz. upward.

1,000 doz. LINEN NAPKINS, from 8s. a doz. upward.

Opening full assortment of Nainsook Muslins.

Cambrics and Cambric Muslins, Book and Swiss Muslins.

Bishop and Victoria Lawns, Linen Lawns and Cambrics.

Fine Linens, Embroidered Curtain Muslins and Laces.

Bleached Muslins, Diapers, Crashes, Towels, Linen Damasks, Linen Table Cloths, Tidies, Tarlatans, &c.

N. B.—1,000 doz. of our justly celebrated Paris Kid Gloves now opening, new and fresh, 63 cents a pair—none better in the City at any price.

FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS.

Latest style Traveling Bags, Portemonnaies, Pocketbooks, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, &c.

Always a full line Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, &c.

Best American Pins, 3 cents a paper, English Pins.

Best quality Oval-eyed Needles, Combs, Tapes, Braids, Pearl Buttons, Scissors, Thimbles, Sewing Silks.

Best quality Spool Cotton, Rubber Braids and Cords, Sewing Birds, Belts, Shawl Pins, Crochet Needles, Bonnet Pins, Hair Pins, Wire Tape, Whalebones, Shoe and Corset Laces, and everything usually kept in a well-assorted Yankee Notion department.

P. S.—1,000 doz. of our justly-celebrated Ladies' PARIS KID GLOVES, all desirable colors, now opening—same price as the last three years, 63 cents—none better in the City at any price. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

OPENING OF THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st., directly opposite Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1861.

GEORGE CAREY, Proprietor.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Sup't.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OPEN CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, ON THURSDAY, OCT. 10, 1861.

Canal, corner Mercer-st.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. E. S. MILLS & CO., OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE, STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A STYLISH BLACK HORSE, 16 hands, sound and kind, 6 years old; also, a Coupé and phaeton, made by Brewster, single and double harness. Inquire at stable in 13th-st., rear of No. 68 5th-av.

COAL.—RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) LEHIGH and Locust Mountain, from the most approved mines, properly prepared; also, Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, imported for family use—all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE. FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park. Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director. Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 39th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 19 West 15th-st., Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON, Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Principal.

A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.

Mr. F. RONDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.

Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.

Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. MACAULAY Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 48 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MISS KENNEDY'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MADAME F. REICHARDS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Gurdon Burchard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black,	John C. Tucker.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, N. Y.—Boarding School, with two departments, male and female, distinct in location and management. Winter session commences Oct. 21. Terms, $140 per annum. Circulars at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; or address JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English Education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, a the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. A class of Oil Painting and Grecian Art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the Primary Department.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE into his family a few boys, to educate for business or college. They will enjoy the comforts of home, with the best personal instruction and care. For circulars and information inquire of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., will commence the next session Nov. 6. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st.; at Rice & Andrews' Educational Rooms, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. ELGER, Esq., No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

A PLEASANT AND CHEERFUL HOME FOR TWO OR THREE CHILDREN.—A lady having a pleasant country home a short distance from the City, would receive in her family two or three children for board and tuition on very moderate terms. Call or address L., at No. 82 Bleecker-st., hall door.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL—(CAPT. RALSLON) Nos. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., reopens Oct. 1, for private and class riding lessons, &c., and circulars or any information can be obtained at the Institute. Saddle horses for Central Park or road for ladies' or gentlemen's riding.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Removed from No. 125 West 22d-st. to No. 154 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

PUPILS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Art Gallery, No. 411 Broadway, to learn the coloring of photographs, till Tuesday next. Parlor photographs taken for $1, and the fashionable cartes de visite, beautifully finished, at $2 per dozen.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. M., Box No. 263, Post-office, New-York.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861. GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 88 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 151st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of seven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced and successful teacher, a position in a family or school; will take board as partial compensation; will prepare boys for recitation in school, or take entire charge and fit them for college; thorough instruction in the common and higher English branches, and in Latin and Greek; will give private lessons to young gentlemen or ladies; best City reference given as to character and capacity. Address TUTOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A YOUNG LADY TO teach from four to five hours daily, for which board in a plain private family would be considered an equivalent; to a person desiring a comfortabbe home for the Winter, this offers a favorable opportunity; unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching, desires an engagement either in a school or family; she is a good mathematician, and is fully qualified to instruct in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing. Best of references given and required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A STEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a lady accustomed to teaching, an opportunity to give lessons in music and rudiments of French, and assist in English if required, two or three hours daily, in a school or family, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address TEACHER, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WISHES AN ENgagement in a school or family; she teaches the usual English branches, with French and music; or as companion and housekeeper to a lady; references exchanged. Address E. O. H., South 8th-st., Williamsburgh.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had several years' experience in the most respectable families, both in this country and in Europe, desires a situation as governess to children under fourteen years of age, or as companion to a lady; would have no objection to travel in either capacity; satisfactory references can be given. Address S. F. S., Box No. 1-4 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as teacher in a family or school; would have no objection to teaching the children of two families together. Highest reference can be given. Address Miss S. N. MERTON, Madison-square Post-office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A GERMAN OR French lady, (Protestant preferred,) as resident governess in a gentleman's family. She must also be able to instruct in English. Address R., Box No. 1,768 New-York Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY, WITH MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to find a situation in schools or families, as professor of piano and French. Address C. D., Union-square Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—TWO LARGE BROWN-STONE houses, communicating. Inquire at No. 77 East 14th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—AT LOW RENT, to a good and permanent tenant, the four-story English basement brick house, No 37 Powers-st., near State, in good condition and adjoining two lines of cars for New-York. E. H. BABCOCK, Montague-st., over the Post-office, Brooklyn.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKlyn; a first-class, three-story, twenty-five feet front house, in superior order, having every modern improvement; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A. BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT COTTAGE, in good neighborhood, (near Clinton-av.,) convenient to Fulton ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Rent low. Apply at No. 115 Joralemon-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and roome 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., for 6 or 12 months. The furniture is nearly new and good; house is four-stories high, 25 by 55 feet deep; modern and convenient. Location unexceptionable. Possession in two weeks. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office.

A WELL-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY Caen-stone English basement house to let to a responsible family. It is in good order, having been painted and cleaned throughout. Apply at No. 37 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 to 1, daily.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 20th-st., to a small private family only; 12 rooms in perfect order, with the improvements. Apply to K. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, IN Orange, N. J., three blocks from Brick Church Station. Inquire of J. WALES, No. 170 William-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 14 acres of choice land, ¾ of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious, the place well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. To be let, completely furnished, and with or without horses, carriages, &c. Possession given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY place, with a front on the east shore of the Hudson River, south of Tarrytown, to contain from 5 to 25 acres, with or without buildings; if with buildings, they must be of brick or stone, first class. The place must have good water on it, and be in a healthy situation. A high price will not be paid. Address, with description, H. M. S., Box No. 202 Yonkers.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P M.

TO LET—ON NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, S. I., a handsome Swiss cottage; the grounds beautifully improved, and one of the finest views on the Island. If desirable, the furniture will be rented with the house. Apply to W. S. PENDLETON, No. 53 Pine-st., or to GEORGE ASHTON, Esq., No. 73 Murray-st.

HANDSOME SHORE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—About 90 acres; healthy, good neighborhood; Post-office; two mills; a good view of the village of Centreport, Huntington Harbor, Loyd's Neck and Connecticut shore; crops and stock. Part of the money can remain on mortgage for a number of years. Apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

WANTED TO BUY OR TO RENT—A COTtage, with two or three acres, in the country, one or two hours from New-York, within a few minutes' walk of an Episcopal Church and good schools for boys and girls. Address, with full particulars, JACKSON, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED, FOR CASH—A COUNTRY SEAT within 15 miles of the City Hall, with at least ten acres of land. Address A. X. T., Box No. 131 *Times* Office. Brokers are requested not to answer, giving full description.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Dépôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—ANY ONE having one-third or one-half of a lot advantageously situated, and which will be sold a bargain, may address WHEATON, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 10, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CUP AND THE LIP.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BOWERY THEATRE—ORION CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WILLIAMS' NAUTICAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Commander CHAUNCEY, attached to the Atlantic blockading fleet, arrived in Washington last evening, from Hatteras Inlet, with highly important intelligence. On Monday the rebels organized an expedition to attack and recapture the forts at the Inlet, which recently fell into our hands. The expedition consisted of six steamboats and about three thousand men, the steamers being armed with heavy rifled cannon and mortars for throwing shells. The attack was simultaneous and persistent, but wholly ineffectual, and the rebels finally retired, after suffering fearfully. The forts answered their fire with shell, and were assisted by our vessels stationed off the Gulf. Two of the attacking steamers are reported to have been sunk, and judging from their crowded appearance, it is estimated that about seven hundred men were drowned, besides a large loss sustained from our shot and shell, as our guns were served in the most efficient manner.

The rebels on the coast of North Carolina have been taught another lesson in the efficiency of the naval arm of our public service, which they will not be likely to forget immediately. On Friday, word reached Hatteras Inlet that a body of rebels, numbering twenty-five hundred, consisting of a Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia regiment, had crossed over the Sound from the main land and attacked the Twentieth Indiana Regiment at Chicomicomico, forcing them to retreat. The *Susquehanna* immediately steamed up on the outside, while Col. HAWKINS, with six companies of his Zouaves, set out for the relief of the Indianians, who formed a junction with him during the night—having succeeded in passing, in the darkness, a large body of rebels which had been landed to cut off his retreat. Meantime, the *Monticello*, early on Saturday morning, steamed up on the inside, and had proceeded but a few miles when she discovered a body of the rebels marching down the narrow neck of land to attack our troops, while others were being landed from their steamers. They were all in easy range, and the *Monticello* opened upon them with shells, two hundred and eighteen of which she fired in three hours and a half, doing tremendous execution. The rebels sought shelter in vain, and at last broke in every direction and sought safety on board their vessels. Their loss is estimated at between two and three hundred killed and wounded, among whom was Col. BARTOW, of the Georgia Regiment, killed. Col. BROWN, commanding the Indiana Regiment, reports the loss of fifty of his men, as prisoners, comprising his sick and wounded, and twenty pickets who could not be called in. He succeeded, however, in saving his tents, provisions, etc., which, under the circumstances, may be considered a remarkable feat.

There is no change of importance to note in the condition of affairs at Washington. Some of our troops have been moved forward from the vicinity of the Chain Bridge, and Gen. MCCALL'S division passed over the river last night. These movements only indicate an extension of our lines.

Advices from Paducah, Ky., represent that our troops there are preparing for the reception of the rebels, who are believed to be advancing against the place in heavy force. The women and children are being sent away.

Our latest accounts from Missouri place the rebel Army of PRICE on Grand River, in Henry County, still making progress southward. We do not hear whether Gen. FREMONT has yet left Sedalia in pursuit, but presume he has not, as the fact would have been announced. It is understood that Gens. STURGIS and LANE have been ordered to march from Kansas City, and join Gen. SIEGEL at Sedalia, but for what purpose is not stated. Gen. SIEGEL, on Sunday last, sent out a detachment of four hundred men, to cut off a rebel supply train, but it is not known whether the expedition was successful. An exemplification of the uncertainty of telegraphic dispatches may be found in two which we publish this morning, from Jefferson City. One details quite minutely the capture of a National force of four hundred men at Hermann, by a body of two thousand rebels, and the other completely contradicts it.

Col. BLAIR'S charges and specifications against Gen. FREMONT are published. The charges include neglect of duty and unofficerlike conduct, disobedience of orders, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, extravagance and waste of the public moneys, and despotic and tyrannical conduct. Among the specifications are the alleged failure of FREMONT to repair to St. Louis and enter upon his duties—his neglecting to reinforce LYON, BECKER and MULLIGAN—his suffering Brig.-Gen. HURLBUTT, "a common drunkard," to continue in command—his refusing to see people who sought his presence on matters of urgent business—his violation of Presidential orders in the matter of his 30th of August proclamation—his encouragement of officers to hold meetings and write letters for publication in praise of himself and in denunciation of all who differ from him—his persistency in keeping disreputable persons in his employ, and his unjust suppression of the St. Louis *Evening News*. There are in all five charges and twenty-two specifications.

Affairs in Western Virginia appear to be again growing critical, notwithstanding late assurances from Gen. ROSECRANS that he considered himself in a position to bid defiance to the rebels. We learn from Richmond papers, of the 1st inst., which have reached Louisville, that LEE is to take command of the forces heretofore under the command of WISE and FLOYD, and that he had already, on the 26th ult., joined the latter with four regiments and four pieces of artillery. FLOYD'S forces are represented to have become greatly demoralized since the battle of Carnifex Ferry, and WISE'S generalship has been so unfortunate as to induce his recall to Richmond, probably to undergo a trial by Court-martial. We find, also, in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a statement that the rebels had been reinforced to such an extent that Gen. ROSECRANS had deemed it advisable to telegraph to Washington for more troops, at the same time falling back from the position at Sewall Mountain. The *Gazette* doubts, however, that the rebel reinforcements came from LEE'S columns, but believes, rather, that they were sent from Manassas.

The rumor of the capture of New-Orleans by a National fleet is again repeated, and the details of the occurrence are said to have reached Nashville, Tenn. There is still reason to doubt the correctness of the report, however, from the fact that we receive no confirmation of it from Government sources. Ship Island and the Chandeleurs have undoubtedly been occupied by our forces, and Mississippi City is also probably in our possession—thus commanding completely the entire navigation of the contiguous section of the Gulf of Mexico, and cutting off communication between Mobile and New-Orleans through the Mississippi Sound.

The fear of a descent upon New-Orleans, and the desire to keep cotton out of the hands of the Yankees, have induced Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, to issue a proclamation prohibiting the landing of any of the staple at that city after the 10th inst. He gives notice that, after that date, no cotton must be brought within the lines embracing that section of the State between the fortifications above Carrollton and those below the city, and extending back to Lake Pontchatrain. All steamboats, or other water-craft, arriving within the prescribed limits, will be escorted by an armed force above the point indicated, whether the quantity of cotton carried by them be large or small; and measures will be taken to prevent a violation of the rule by the railroads. There are two important items of information for the National fleet conveyed in this proclamation. One is, that there *are* fortifications above Carrollton; and the other is that, above those fortifications, near the river, will probably be found a considerable quantity of cotton, which may fall into Yankee hands.

The intelligence received by the *City of Washington* leaves the story of European intervention in Mexico attended with several difficulties. While the London *Morning Post*, a semi-official journal of the British Government, announces the tripartite treaty as involving no more than the seizure of the ports, and the collection of revenues, with a blockade as a final resort, the Madrid *Correspondancia*, a more than semi-official organ of the Spanish Government, declares that Spain is to land a large force, commanded by Gen. PRIM, and destined to procure redress for outrages upon Spanish subjects in the unhappy Republic. We are left in doubt which of the organs possesses authentic inspiration. The London papers indulge in abundant reflections upon the letter recently addressed by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to Secretary SEWARD. While it is generally accepted as a new link in the alliance between America and Russia, the London *Post* goes so far as to pronounce it an insult to Great Britain, and to bluster about the ability of the latter Power to whip both the others. The letters of Mr. RUSSELL to the London *Times*, and the editorial strictures of the *Times* upon American affairs, manifest a marked improvement in tone. Mr. RUSSELL discovers chances of success favoring the North in its effort to bring the South under the subjection of law, which have heretofore escaped his attention; while the *Times*, in its leaders, begins to conceive the possibility of a restored American Union, and to chasten its temper in view of that contingency. The ridiculous *canard*, founded upon a private and friendly visit of Mr. SANFORD at Caprera, that negociations had been attempted with the purpose of bringing GARIBALDI to the United States, is still current in the European journals. So are other follies touching endeavors of our Government to procure the services of French and Prussian officers. As to what laboratory fabricates these absurdities there can hardly be a doubt.

We receive from Washington an authoritative statement of the policy of the Government in regard to employing foreign officers in the Army, which will set at rest the many idle reports which have been put afloat. It will be seen that no one has been authorized to raise troops in Canada; that no commissions have been offered to military men in France or other European States; and that the command of the Army has not been tendered to GARIBALDI. Every foreigner who has come with a good character and credentials, and offered his services, has been accepted, and no other. When it was reported that GARIBALDI intended to visit this country, and that he intimated, conditionally, a disposition to engage in the service of the Government, he was informed that his services would be accepted with pleasure, and that the rank of Major-General would be conferred upon him. And this is all.

A strange statement has been made by the Secretary of the Navy, in response to an inquiry made by Mr. POTTER, Chairman of the House Investigating Committee, on Tuesday, as to the truth of a report that the Captain of the propeller *Fanny* had once been imprisoned at Fortress Monroe for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. Secretary WELLES states that the *Fanny* was not, at the time of her capture, *in the service of the Navy Department*, and had never been employed by it, nor had her Captain. He further states that the Department has no knowledge of the Captain whatever, and that he has no reason to suppose a single person on board the *Fanny* was in any way connected with the Navy. The question now arises, why was the *Fanny* employed on such service, and who employed her?

The subject of blockade has received further attention in a decision of Judge WARE, of the United States Court, at Portland, Me., in which he declares the forfeiture of the British schooner *William Arthur*, which cleared with ice, ostensibly for St. Thomas, but really, as was shown, for Wilmington, N. C. The Judge takes occasion to show that the restriction upon commerce at the Southern ports do not constitute a blockade, as known to the law of nations, which imply two belligerents recognized as such by foreign Powers, but that they are simply municipal regulations imposed by the laws of the United States on their own ports of entry. No nation, he says, has any right to question our power to impose such restrictions at our own discretion. The embargo act of 1808 is cited as an analogous case.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Halifax announces the arrival there of the Polar Expedition, under Dr. HAYES, which left the United States some two years ago. Two of the party have died during their absence, but the rest are well. The expedition spent last Winter at Port Foulke, near Alexander, and proceeded during the last Summer with dogs and sledges as high as lat. 81° 35′.

The election for City Council took place in Baltimore yesterday, and resulted in the success of the entire Union ticket. The total vote polled reaching 9,587, exceeding by 338 the secession vote polled last April. There was very little opposition to the Union ticket.

Last evening, at a meeting of the Seventh District Republican Senatorial Convention, held at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES was unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for Senator of the Seventh District.

Pursuant to widely published calls, signed by some of the most respectable and well-known German resident voters of New-York, masses of our fellow-citizens met, last evening, in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, to form permanent Union organizations, irrespective of party, and elect delegates to represent them in the Central Committee meeting to be held this evening, in Pythagoras Hall. The attendance in every Ward was large, and the objects of the respective meetings were reached harmoniously. Permanent organizations were formed, and six delegates from each Club were chosen in due order, one-half of the officers appointed and representatives selected being Republicans and the other half Democrats. In another column we give a more extended notice of the meeting in the Twentieth Ward, which was the most numerously attended and most animated. The general concourse of delegates to take place this evening will undoubtedly be highly important.

The Tammanny Judiciary Convention met last evening and nominated NELSON J. WATERBURY for District-Attorney, THOMAS W. CLERKE for Judge of the Supreme Court, JOHN R. BRADY for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, C. L. MONELL and J. M. BARBOUR for Judges of the Superior Court, and EDWARD L. HEARNE for Judge of the Marine Court.

Senator WILSON'S Twenty-second Regiment of Massachusetts received a most cordial welcome at the hands of the citizens of this City yesterday. The men partook of a substantial meal at the Harlem Railroad depôt, and the officers were breakfasted at the Fifth-avenue Hotel by the Sons of Massachusetts resident in New-York. Speeches were made by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Col. WILSON, Dr. BELLOWS, Gov. MORGAN, GEORGE BANCROFT, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Gen. ANTHON, and Dr. PIERPONT. A flag was presented to the regiment by JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., on behalf of a number of ladies and gentlemen of this City.

Yesterday the Forty-fifth Regiment (Fifth German Rifles) left for Washington, *viâ* Harrisburgh. It numbers eight hundred and sixty men, all of whom are uniformed, equipped and armed. A band of twenty four pieces accompanies the regiment. Col. GEORGE VON AMSBERG, Lieut.-Col. WRADISLAW, and Major SIMSEY, have all seen active service in Europe. The Colonel has fought in twenty-two battles, and received seven wounds.

The steamship *City of Richmond*, which arrived yesterday morning from Philadelphia, has been chartered as a Government transport. The steam transport *Coatzacoalcos* has hauled out in the stream, and now lies anchored in the North River. The steamship *Ericsson* has been chartered by the Government, and will load horses. She has steam on, awaiting orders.

The French steam corvette *Pronie*, TOUTONIS, arrived here yesterday from Halifax in five days. She mounts eight guns, and has a crew of 91 officers and men.

The old question of the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police act was yesterday again raised before Justice LEONARD, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, in another action—SIMPSON *vs.* The Mayor, &c., to recover the salary of certain Police Clerks, appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen. The Court reserved its decision.

There was increased excitement on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and prices went up 1¼@2 ₩ cent., over the advanced sales of the previous day, on most of the Railways. New-York Central, 78@78¼; Toledo, 36¼@37 ₩ cent. Government Stocks keep firm—6 ₩ cents of 1881 92⅜ ₩ cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs yesterday were extensive. Holders of Flour and Wheat offered their supplies freely, and prices declined. Corn was less abundant, and was dearer. Heavier sales could have been effected, but for the rise in rates on freight, which tended to check export movements. Cotton was in fair request, and was very stiffly held. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Sugars, Whisky, Hops, Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Raisins, Lime and Tallow. Tobacco was actively sought after, chiefly for shipment to Europe. Hides and Leather were generally in good demand, and were quoted quite firm. The Freight market was more active, and rates were higher. There were 549 vessels of all classes in port.

The cattle market was largely overstocked this week, the total being 5,900 bullocks, which is the largest supply for a single week since last November. Much of the stock was so poor and light, however, that the amount of beef was not so large as would appear. All the cattle were sold at Forty-fourth-street, the best bullocks at a decline of ½c., and the poorest 1c. less than last week—the range being from 4c. to 8½c. Sheep sell briskly at former rates, and the same may be said of swine, even with increased receipts.

AN OPERATIC PROGRAMME.—Mr. Manager ULLMANN, the most indefatigable of *impresarios*, has issued his programme for a new campaign. The war has thrown his arrangements, like those of everybody else, into great confusion,—but he does not like to abandon the field entirely, and therefore comes forward with a proposition for *two benefit performances*, in order to raise the means of carrying out his plans. The Directors of the Academy have indicated their willingness to coöperate in this plan, and urge every stockholder to aid it by purchasing from five to ten tickets for each share. If this shall be generally done, Mr. ULLMANN says it will enable him to go forward with the very liberal and attractive programme which he has arranged.

The details of this matter will be found fully set forth in the letter of Mr. ULLMANN, which we publish elsewhere. We learn from that, incidentally, that he has made a positive engagement with RISTORI to visit this country as soon as the close of the war may render the project feasible. Mr. U. also states that the stockholders of the New-Orleans Opera House have subscribed $30,000 to keep it going, in spite of the war.

Import of the Missouri News—Threatening Aspect of Affairs.

The announcement from Missouri, by telegraph, this morning, of the capture of a Colonel, half a regiment of Union troops, and three valuable pieces of artillery, by a band of 2,000 rebels near Gasconade Bridge, adds new and startling interest to the campaign in that State. Gasconade Bridge is between St. Louis and Jefferson City—90 miles from the former and 35 miles from the latter, on the Pacific Railroad. Consequently the rebel force doing the mischief is in Gen. FREMONT'S *rear*. The object of these rebels is said to be to burn the bridge over the Gasconade River, which would at once cut of FREMONT'S communications with St. Louis. The struggle then between FREMONT and PRICE, if one should take place, would be for life or death.

The capture of Union troops by the rebels took place at a point that cannot be over ten miles distant from Gasconade Bridge, so that the rebels seem close on to the scene of their proposed operations. It is said that reinforcements were promptly dispatched to guard the bridge, and if no obstructions are met, the safety of that important point may be secured. Some weeks ago several companies of Union troops were stationed near this bridge to defend it, and they commenced, and perhaps completed, adequate fortifications to protect it. But the forwarding of reinforcements by Gen. FREMONT implies that the place was not well garrisoned, and there will be considerable anxiety to know that his reinforcements reached the bridge in time to save it. For thirty miles above the Gasconade Bridge and for the same distance below it, the Pacific Railroad runs along the Missouri River, at the base of towering rocky cliffs. The road has only a single track, and often there seems to be barely space for that between the rocky hills and the water's edge. Nothing would be easier than by a single blast of gunpowder to cover the track almost at any point with heavy masses of rock, or by planting of a single piece of artillery to effectually rake and cripple any train that might approach the bridge from St. Louis or Jefferson City. If the attack of the rebels upon this bridge is, then, a well matured one, it may turn out to be a most calamitous one for the Union cause in Missouri. The only reason why we think it is not so, is, that the rebels failed to cut the telegraph wires, whereby their movement was exposed before it was consummated.

But yet, if this demonstration is not carefully planned and well sustained, how can we account for the appearance of such a body of the enemy directly in FREMONT'S rear, on the very ground over which he has just been passing his Army, and in earshot of the guns of his last columns? Has FREMONT had no scouts out? Has he reposed in a false security, thinking that the rebels would not dare to get behind his camp? Who are these rebels, and where did they come from? We confess we are perplexed—as much, perhaps, as FREMONT is. They cannot be from the vicinity of Lexington; for they would have had to march a distance of nearly 150 miles to get where they are, besides turning the advance camps of FREMONT at Sedalia, Syracuse and Jefferson City. They could not have come down on the north bank of the Missouri, for they had nothing to cross in after getting as low as the mouth of the Gasconade River. They could not have got down in the boats that were at Lexington, because they would have encountered the steamers forming FREMONT'S advance up the Missouri.

There is only one explanation of the presence of these rebels that occurs to us. On the 30th of September, news was received in Jefferson City of a body of 1,000 rebels in the northern part of Greene County, in movement northward. They had a clear road before them as far as Tuscumbia, a small town on the Osage river, and about fifty miles southwest of Jefferson City. At or near Tuscumbia there was a previously reported body of about 800 rebels, who captured part of Col McCLURG'S regiment in that vicinity two or three weeks ago. Supposing the body of 1,000 men, marching northward from Greene County, to have come up and joined this camp near Tuscumbia, we have a force of 1,800 men within three days' march of the Gasconade Bridge. They would be fully seventy-five miles west by north of Rolla, and in little danger of being intercepted by Gen. WYMAN'S Brigade, marching now from Rolla towards Sedalia.

But while this theory may account for this extraordinary demonstration in FREMONT'S rear, it will be difficult to believe that Gen. PRICE could have matured so bold a plan as to cut off FREMONT from his communication with St. Louis, and conveyed his plans to this nondescript body, with the commission to play so important a part as they are reported to be doing. But when the public begin to get rid of their personal devotion to men, and the delusions that their prejudices encourage, they will cease to be surprised by any uprising of rebels in Missouri. The rule of the Union in that State does not extend beyond the shadow of the National flag. Rebels swarm in all the land, as the locusts do. They come out of the hills and hollows—they emerge from every field and farm-house—no part of the State is free from their presence. They disappear when our armies move—they rally and strike a blow whenever the columns have passed. Our contemporary of the *Post* expressed the fond belief yesterday that all of North Missouri was now freed from the presence of the rebels, and had been ever since Lexington fell—that the rebel Gen. HARRIS, who attempted to penetrate the country north of Lexington with 6,000 men, was driven back over the river, with loss, &c. The *Post* is far behind the times. The Western papers have conceded, as far back as two days ago, that the story of HARRIS' movement and repulse from the north side of the Missouri was the coinage of some correspondent's fancy. And as to the presence of rebels in North Missouri, it is well known that a company of cavalry came down from Lexington, after the capture of that city, to Fulton, which is only twenty miles north of Jefferson City, and plundered the Lunatic Asylum there of five hundred blankets, all the bed-clothes, socks, and other goods in that establishment. No opposition was made, no pursuit was given, though Gen. DAVIS was only twenty miles distant. Possibly the account of the affair was not brought to him till the rebels were back in Lexington with their plunder—a distance of over one hundred miles each way, traveled in perfect safety.

We do not willingly take discouraging views of the condition of the Union cause in Missouri, but we should be false to the country—whose war this is—not to expose the manifest errors and delusions in which people indulge who do not study in order to know what is going on in that State.

Mexico and the European Powers.

The London *Morning Post* publishes an abstract of the tripartite treaty which England is said to have negotiated with France and Spain in regard to Mexico. The three Powers, according to this summary, do not contemplate any intervention in the domestic affairs of that country beyond what is immediately designed for the collection of interest upon some few millions of foreign debt. The latter object will require the seizure of the several Custom-houses on the shore of the Gulf, the collection of duties, and the partition of the net results between the creditors of the national treasury and the treasury itself. Only in the event of Mexico resisting this foreign administration of her revenue system, will measures of a hostile character be resorted to; and then nothing more sanguinary than the establishment of a strict blockade is contemplated. Such is the exceedingly temperate programme with which the united squadrons of England, France and Spain go about this important business.

It is scarcely necessary to notice how far proceedings thus moderate fall short of what seemed highly reasonable expectations in regard to them. The English Press and public for the last year or two have denounced the misgovernment of Mexico; have pointed to the utter prostration of the British mining interests there; to the imposition of forced loans and arbitrary taxes directed mainly at foreign traders; to the insecurity of life and property. The failure of interest upon the Convention debt, of which only a meagre fraction is in the hands of English creditors, has been a secondary complaint. France having procured a settlement of the few claims its citizens had presented against the Mexican Government, is solely interested in the protection of French subjects, of whom there are said to be three thousand in the capital alone. Spain also has had her settlement with Mexico of all pecuniary claims, and has recently declared her indisposition to enter upon measures of even apparent unfriendliness, for fear of exposing the very large Spanish element of the Mexican population to a reënactment of the Sicilian Vespers. It is with no little surprise, therefore, that we find all these anxieties and arguments for forcible intervention; the discussion of a proper occupant for a Mexican throne resting upon Latin bayonets; the doubt whether or not a *plebiscitum* should be vouchsafed to the Mexicans, and how far they should be admitted to share in the advantages of representative institutions; it is with great surprise, we say, that we find all their thunder in the index toned down to a repetition of a measure which, on a previous occasion, and at the instance of England alone, President JUAREZ freely approved. For two years have not elapsed since England played the same character of publican at the receipt of Mexican customs, and divided the revenue upon the same equitable principle. And it is not altogether unreasonable to inquire why a triple league, one member of which has no practical interest in Mexican solvency, is needed at this moment to accomplish what England has heretofore been able to do alone.

But there are other circumstances which introduce still graver difficulties into the business, and suggest suspicions that the *Post* has held back some stipulations of the bargain. The French Press has been almost unanimous in its ridicule of the English plan of joint intervention; and the French Press, it is well understood, does not speak freely upon political questions, and advance in regard to them decided views, curiously uniform in character, without permission, and even inspiration, from the Government. And Spain is evidently proceeding in entire ignorance of the limitations to which the *Post* represents that Government as solemnly committed. The official journals of Madrid speak of the Spanish movement as designed for the punishment of outrages inflicted upon Spanish subjects. The *Correspondencia* intimates that the force designed to act upon land will number some eight thousand of the finest troops in the Spanish Army, commanded by its most able and accomplished officer, Gen. PRIM. The *Epoca* also refers to the army destined for land operations, but declares that prudence requires reserve as to the actual strength of the force. Which of the commanders now in Cuba are to be attached to the expedition; what Generals are to attend PRIM from the Peninsula, are topics the official Presses both at Madrid and at Havana discuss with undisguised freedom. These things are clearly irreconcilable with a strict adherence to the scheme as enumerated in the *Morning Post*; and suggests the idea that whatever may be the joint arrangements of the Western Powers, there are reserved rights which Spain at least will be permitted to exercise at will. And is it necessary to note the evident disproportion between the tranquil plans delineated by the *Post*, and the enormous preparations which the three Governments are making to realize them?

We are happy to believe that our Government is prepared for any shape this expedition may take. Redoubled vigilance will have to be observed in perfecting the blockade on the Texan coast and for some distance up the Rio Grande; and if the movement have no other significance than that announced by the British organ, this precautionary measure may be all it exacts. But should Spain attempt to repeat the achievement of CORTEZ, and march her infantry to the Valley of Mexico, it is more than probable that this Government will abandon a passive attitude, and interpose the weapons of diplomacy, and such other preventive instrumentalities as the circumstances may require, and our National resources may justify.

ANOTHER BUBBLE BURST.—We have in our Washington correspondence this morning, an evidently official correction of the blunders and inventions of the foreign Press, concerning the proffer to GARIBALDI, and other distinguished European officers, of positions in our Army. It is stated that the President, learning that GARIBALDI intended soon to visit the United States, tendered him an appointment as Major-General,—which, for the present, at all events, he has declined. This is the whole of that story. There is not a word unusual or improper about it,—least of all, anything to justify the comments that have been made upon it, both at home and abroad.

CITY POLITICS.

Conference Meeting of the Union Organizations.

The various Union organizations held a conference meeting at 12 o'clock, yesterday, at the office of J. LIVINGSTON, Esq., No. 128 Broadway. The following organizations were represented by the persons named below:

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATING CONVENTION.—F. F. Marbury, Maurice Ketchum, Thomas B. Stillman, William Tucker, Waldo Hutchins, and Frederick C. Wagner.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL CONVENTION.—George F. Tallman, James B. Nicholson, Royal Phelps, Capt. Towle, and Rudolph A. Withaus.

TAX-PAYERS' UNION CONVENTION.—James W. Beekman, Ralph Mead, John Livingston, William B. Wedgewood, George P. Rogers, Henry I. Hart and Zebulon S. Ely.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL CONVENTION.—Philetus H. Holt, Otis D. Swan, Albert Mathews, Barnet L. Solomon, James Gallatin, Egbert Guernsey, James H. Banker.

Delegates from the Republican County and Judicial Conventions presented themselves, and, after considerable debate, were excluded. This being a Union movement, irrespective of party, it was contended that no delegates representing a party exclusively should be admitted to the conference; that if the Republican Party were represented, so also should be the Tammany and Mozart parties; that the object of this movement was to sink party feeling, and to place before the people such names as honest men of all parties could vote for.

The meeting having decided to exclude delegates representing either of the old parties, some informal discussion occurred respecting the general objects of the meeting, and how they were best to be accomplished. Among the speakers were Messrs. Mathews, Swan, Royal Phelps, Stillman, Holt, Hart, Wedgewood, Livingston and Hutchins.

As some of the organizations were not fully represented, it was finally decided not to go into the nomination of candidates to-day, but to adjourn to Monday evening next, at the Everett House, which was accordingly done.

Tammany Judiciary Convention.

The delegates to this Convention met at Tammany Hall, last evening, WILLIAM E. CURTIS occupying the Chair.

The following nominations were made by acclamation:

District Attorney—NELSON J. WATERBURY.
Judge of the Supreme Court—THOMAS W. CLARKE.
Judge of the Common Pleas Court—JOHN R. BRADY.

Three ballots were taken for the Judges of the Superior Court, which resulted in the nomination of C. L. MONELL and J. M. BARBOUR. The vote on the second ballot stood as follows:

C. L. Monell	66	M. Hoffman	6
Wm. E. Curtis	40	L. B. Woodruff	18
J. M. Barbour	58	Samuel Jones	3
A. D. Russell	34		

The vote on the third ballot gave

Barbour	70	Woodruff	3
Curtis	30	Edward Blankman	3
Russell	15		

Two ballots were taken for the Judge of the Marine Court. The following is the result of the last ballot:

Edward L. Hearne	60	J. B. Tulley	9
Richard Winne	22	F. W. Loeu	24

The last three candidates then withdrew in favor of EDWARD L. HEARNE, when that gentleman was unanimously declared the nominee.

Mozart Assembly District Nominating Convention.

The large proportion of the Assembly District Convention, (Mozart Hall,) which met last evening, adjourned without making nominations.

The First District Convention nominated JOHN CALLAHAN.
The Second nominated FELIX MURPHY.
The Third District adjourned one week.
The Fourth adjourned to Monday next to meet at Pythogras Hall.
The Fifth adjourned to Saturday evening.
The Sixth nominated DANIEL COUGHEY.
The Seventh met at Jackson Hall, Greenwich-avenue, and nominated DANIEL YOUNG.
The Eighth nominated WILLIAM CLOONEY.
The Ninth adjourned for one week without nominating.
The Tenth adjourned one week.
The Eleventh also adjourned one week.
The Thirteenth adjourned for one week.
The Fourteenth adjourned for one week.
The Fifteenth nominated THOMAS B. CONNERY.
The Sixteenth adjourned for one week.
The Seventeenth adjourned to Monday next.

Republican Central Committee.

The regular October meeting was held last evening. Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH resigned his position as President in the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861.

To the Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York:

I respectfully resign the position of President of the Republican Central Committee. My retirement from this post of honor and duty, is impelled by considerations of official and public obligation. The office accepted by me since my election as your President, at all times laborious, is now overwhelmed with business, whose magnitude and importance require my entire time and my whole energies. In addition to civil business, the criminal calendar contains grave cases, and it may be questionable whether a prosecuting officer can usefully remain the permanent head of a political association. Be this as it may, the other facts mentioned are imperative. I should wrong my own heart if I failed to gratefully acknowledge your uniform and generous kindness. I know you all, and I hazard nothing in declaring that a more intelligent and patriotic body of men does not exist, than that of which I now take leave. The people at large, including the Democracy of our City, are rallying with you to the assailed standard of our fathers. But it will one day be acknowledged that you long ago exposed and resisted the designs of those who now glory in trampling that standard in the dust. You will continue, I doubt not, to labor for the public good. Remember, that away from you as with you, I am your friend and fellow-worker.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER presented the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation, after speeches by Messrs. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT and ELLIOT C. COWDIN, of a character exceedingly complimentary to Mr. SMITH:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, as President of this Committee, we tender him our thanks for the able, efficient and impartial manner in which he has performed the duties of presiding officer, and we take this opportunity to express our unqualified admiration for him as a man, a citizen and a public officer.

Mr. BENEDICT and others took occasion to allude to the manner in which Mr. SMITH was performing the duties of the United States District-Attorneyship, and their remarks were responded to in the warmest manner.

On motion of Mr. KETCHUM, Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK, of the Third Ward, was unanimously elected President, and on motion of Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, of the Eighteenth Ward, was elected Vice-President, in place of Mr. SHOOK. The Committee then adjourned.

Meeting of the People's Union Convention.

ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS.

An adjourned meeting of that branch of the People's Union Convention, comprising the delegates to the Syracuse Conventions, was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to complete their nominations for County officers and the Judiciary. In accordance with the resolution passed at the original meeting at the Cooper Institute, six delegates from each Ward, representing the different parties, were admitted. On the call of the roll, over one hundred delegates answered to their names. Dr. JAMES M. AUSTIN occupied the Chair.

After a good deal of boisterous wrangling about what should be done first, the Convention proceeded to ballot for Coroners—109 ballots were cast, scattered among twenty-nine candidates.

On motion, the four highest candidates were declared the nominees of the Convention. They are as follows:

Dr. EBENEZER MACFARLANE, THOMAS H. FERRIS,
FREDERICK L. OLMSTED, Dr. E. M. DEBT.

On motion of Dr. DRADFORD, THOMAS W. CLERKE was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation. An attempt was made to nominate the other Judges in the same way, but there appeared to be too many candidates in the field, and so the Convention went into a ballot for Judge of the Marine Court, with the following result: John Anderson, Jr., 27; Wm. E. Robinson, 5; Hiram Ketchum, 11; Wm. Downing, 19; N. Bill Fowler, 12; A. K. Maynard, 19. The second ballot resulted, like the first, in no choice. The Convention then adjourned to Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

The candidates nominated at the previous meeting

of the Convention were: For Sheriff—John W. Brown; for District-Attorney—A. Oakey Hall; for County Clerk—Henry W. Genet.

Republican Senatorial Conventions.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

A meeting of the above Convention was held last evening, at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, Mr. A. R. Thomas in the Chair.

There were five candidates, and two ballots were taken. The annexed list will show the number of votes polled by each candidate:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
William Curtis Noyes	5	15
A. W. Griswold	8	6
A. J. King	5	2
Robert H. Shannon	2	2
John H. White	5	—

It was then proposed and seconded, that Mr. William Curtis Noyes be unanimously nominated as a candidate for the Republican Senator of the Seventh District. The motion was carried.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

FOURTH DILTRICT.

The above Convention, which held a meeting at the Fifth Ward Hotel, last evening, adjourned till Wednesday next.

The German Union Committee.

TWENTIETH WARD MASS MEETING.

In compliance with a call published in the German papers of this City, yesterday, the German residents of the Twentieth Ward assembled in force, last evening, at Biegen's Brewery, No. 97 West Thirty-second-street.

At 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Henry Richard, and, upon his motion, was organized by placing Mr. Nicolaus Mueller in the Chair, pro tem., assisted by Messrs. B. Hamann and Adolf Marr, Secretaries.

The proceedings were then opened by Mr. Mueller, who stated its object to be, in the letter and spirit of the published call, the formation of a political phalanx of German voters, to be composed of those who, at this time, when their fellow-citizens of the English tongue are obliterating party lines and combining, in every way possible, to sustain the cause of the Union, feel it incumbent upon them to aid in securing the triumph of none but capable and honorable men in the approaching State and Municipal elections.

With this view, he conjured all present, without reference to former party distinctions, to unite heartily in so good a work.

In order to effect these ends in the Twentieth Ward, the meeting now assembled would first proceed to form a Ward organization, and then to select six delegates to represent it in the Central Committee and Association, appointed to meet at Pythagoras Hall, this (Thursday) evening.

After some debate, a committee of six was named, and retired for the purpose of reporting a list of permanent officers and delegates.

After a brief absence, the Committee returned the following names:

For President—Nicolaus Mueller, no party.

Vice-Presidents—John Kohler, Democrat; J. J. Rohr, Republican.

Secretaries—Henry Richard, Republican; Adolf Marr, Democrat.

Treasurer—Conrad Fulling, Democrat.

Delegates to the Central Committee—Messrs. Fery, Dittenhoefer, Wachter, Republicans; Baer, Ebish, Lehmayer, Democrats.

Mr. Henry Richard offered a series of resolutions, declaring the unalterable devotion of the Twentieth Ward Union Club, thus formed, to the cause designated by its name, and indorsing the ticket adopted by the People's Convention at Syracuse, headed by Daniel S. Dickinson and ending with the name of Benjamin F. Bruce.

These resolutions were, at first, received with great applause, but were finally, after some discussion, unanimously rejected on the ground that all mention of the ticket to be sustained should be postponed at least until the meeting of the Central Committee.

After appointing a Committee of Eight to draw up a Constitution and By-laws, the meeting adjourned to assemble again at the same hour and place, on Tuesday evening next.

Independent Democratic General Committee.

The organization bearing the above title, held its regular meeting last evening at head-quarters, No. 169 Bowery. The object of the organization is claimed to be the selection of candidates irrespective of any party nomination, but in case any nominee of other parties should be found acceptable to them, he would be adopted.

The business of last evening was the preparation of a platform, and in view of the nomination of candidates, which will probably be made on Wednesday next.

Westchester County Politics.

We learn that the adjourned Conventions of the People's Party, the Republican Party, and that branch of the former which is represented by Hon. J. B. Haskins, met on Tuesday, at White Plains, but failed to come to any harmonious understanding as to nominations. The probability is that each will run a separate ticket.

People's Union Mass Meeting.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Thomas Pettiman, Esq., and other distinguished speakers, will address a Union Mass Meeting of the Twentieth Ward Peoples' Union Association, to-night, at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PRICE STILL MOVING SOUTHWARD.

Jefferson City, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Col. Matthews telegraphed to Gov. Gamble, this morning, from Hermann, Mo., that he had been compelled to surrender his camp, with three pieces of cannon, to a superior force of the rebels.

The camp of Col. Matthews was twenty miles from Hermann, and is said to have contained about 400 Home Guards. The rebels numbered some 2,000, and their design is to burn the Gasconade Bridge in that vicinity. Reinforcements have been sent to Hermann and the bridge. On hearing of the approach of the rebel force, our troops began erecting palisades for its defence.

At last accounts the Army of Gen. Price was on Grand River, in Henry County. On Wednesday last he was marching southward.

A rebel named Wedemeyer is raising a regiment at Osceola for the purpose of making a foray into Kansas.

Union men from the neighborhood of Lexington deny that any session of the Legislature was held there.

Efforts are being made to organize companies of Missouri Rangers, to carry on a guerilla warfare after the style of the rebels.

Gens. Sturgis and Lane are understood to have received orders to march from Kansas City, and join Gen. Sigel at Sedalia.

Gen. Sigel sent out a detachment of four hundred men, on Sunday last, to cut off a rebel supply train.

COL. MATTHEWS NOT SURRENDERED.

Jefferson City, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The surrender of a Federal camp near Hermann, which was reported this morning, proved not to have been so serious an affair as at first stated.

Col. Matthews simply abandoned his camp on the approach of the rebels, and retired to Hermann without loss of any kind. The three cannon, mentioned in a previous dispatch, belonged to the rebels.

Col. Harding now telegraphs from Hermann, that he had no apprehensions of an attack on that place, and that the Gascanade and Osange bridges are well guarded, and secure against the rebels.

GEN. FREMONT AND COL. BLAIR.

COL. BLAIR'S CHARGES.

Charges preferred by Frank P. Blair, Jr., Colonel of the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, against Major-Gen. John C. Fremont, of the Army of the United States commanding in the Department of the West:

Charge 1—Neglect of duty and unofficer-like conduct.

Specification (1)—In failing and neglecting, from the 3d day of July, 1861, to repair to the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, the head-quarters of the Western Department, and there enter upon the duties belonging to him as the military chief of said department, to the serious injury of the public service therein and the loyal people thereof.

Specification (2)—In failing and neglecting to inform himself of the wants and necessities of the said Western Department, from the 3d day of July, 1861, to the 25th day of July, 1861, to the great detriment of the public service and the injury of the said Department.

Specification (3)—In failing and neglecting to take proper measures to reinforce and succor Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, commanding a part of the Army of the United States, at Springfield, in the State of Missouri, from the 3d day of July, 1861, to the 10th day of August, 1861, the said post of Springfield being all the while in immediate peril from the enemy, whereby the forces of the United States, at or near said Springfield, were many of them sacrificed, and the residue compelled to abandon said post, to the serious detriment of the Government of the United States, and the State of Missouri, and the people thereof.

Specification (4)—In failing and neglecting to take proper measures to reinforce or succor Major —— Becken, commanding a part of the Army of the United States at Lexington, in the State of Missouri, from the 15th day of August, 1861, to the 1st day of September, 1861, the said post at Lexington being all the while in imminent peril from the enemy, whereby said post was left to the power of an overwhelming foe, and was assailed by said foe, and preserved from destruction only by the heroic valor of the officers and men of the post, after *they* had been so grossly abandoned by the said Major-Gen. John C. Fremont.

Specification (5)—In failing and neglecting to take proper measures to reinforce and succor Col. James A. Mulligan, commanding a post of the Army of the United States at Lexington, in Lafayette County, in the State of Missouri, from the 10th day of September, 1861, to the 20th day of September, 1861—the said post at Lexington being all the while in imminent peril from the enemy, whereby the enemy were suffered to assault the said post and conquer and take the same, to the great disgrace of the National arms and the detriment of the service.

Specification (6)—In suffering one Martin Green and other guerilla chiefs of the enemy to recruit an army in Northeastern Missouri of from 3,000 to 5,000 men, and to overrun and ravage Northeastern Missouri from the — day of August, 1861, to about the 10th day of September, 1861, without taking proper measures to suppress the bands of said Martin Green and other guerillas, whereby a vast amount of the property of the loyal inhabitants of said section of the State of Missouri was wasted and destroyed; many of said inhabitants were driven out of said Northeastern Missouri by the enemy, and many were compelled by the enemy to take oath of an allegiance to the pretended traitorous and insurrectionary Government called the Confederate States of America.

Specification (7)—In suffering and permitting one Stephen A. Hurlbutt, a Brigadier-General in the Army of the United States, and his authority, to be and remain in command of the forces of said Government in Northern Missouri, from the 10th day of August, 1861, to about the 10th day of Sept. 1861, knowing him, the said Stephen A. Hurlbutt, from the official report of his superior officer, Brig.-Gen. Pope, to be a common drunkard, and unfit all of said time to command, to the great detriment of the service and of the loyal people of Missouri.

Specification (8)—In neglecting, or refusing, on or about the 1st day of September, 1861, when a post of the Army of the United States, at Lexington, in the County of Lafayette, State of Missouri, was in imminent peril of the enemy, and in need of immediate succor and reinforcements, to receive or hear one Richard Vaughn, Esq., who had come from said Lexington to his Head-quarters in the City of St. Louis, to lay before him, the said Major-General John C. Fremont, the distressed condition of said post, and to solicit succor and reinforcements for the same, he, the said Major-General J. C. Fremont, pretending and insisting that he was too busy to receive or hear the message of said Vaughn; and although he, the said Major-General J. C. Fremont, was informed that the message of said Richard Vaughn related to matters of the most urgent necessity, and demanded immediate action, he, the said Major-General J. C. Fremont, would not receive him, the said Richard Vaughn, nor hear him; nor did he give any assistance to the said post in Lexington, so in imminent peril.

Specification (9)—In appointing, on or about the 6th day of August, 1861, to a high place of confidence and trust under his authority, viz.: Master of Transportation in the Western Department, one Dr. Edward H. Castle, a person of disreputable character; in keeping the said Castle in said office and place of trust after being fully informed of his character, to the great detriment and disgrace of the service.

Specification (10)—In establishing about his headquarters, in the city of St. Louis, a barricade, whereby information absolutely indispensable to the public service was repelled and shut out from his mind—he, the said General Fremont, refusing and preventing himself, by such means, from being informed of matters of the utmost importance for hours and even days, to the great detriment of the public service.

Specification (11)—In not taking proper measures, while in command of said Department of the West, to put down rebellion within the State of Missouri, drive out and expel the invaders from said State, and reëstablish the authority of the United States therein.

Specification (12)—In this, that Capt. Willard, of the steamboat *Sunshine*, a steamboat in the employ of the United States Goverment, was sent by Col. Mulligan from Lexington on or about the 10th day of September, 1861, to convey certain officers with dispatches to Col. Davis, commanding at Jefferson City, in the State of Missouri. And when the said steamboat *Sunshine* reached Glasgow, in the State of Missouri, on its way to Jefferson City, it was fired into and upon by the armed enemies of the United States Government, and compelled to land and transport the forces of the enemy from the north to the south side of the Missouri River; that the said Capt. Willard, obtaining the dispatches from Col. Mulligan to Col. Davis from the officers having them in charge, and making his escape, came without delay to the City of St. Louis, and repaired immediately to head-quarters, and then addressed a note to the said Major-Gen. John C. Fremont, stating briefly the facts above recited, and that he had important information in regard to the movements of the enemy to communicate to him, and also the dispatches of Col. Mulligan to Col. Davis, the said Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont refused to see or hear him, and informed him that if he was an officer of the Army he could take the train the next day for the City of Jefferson, with the dispatches to Col. Davis, and if not an officer of the Army, he could leave the dispatches there, and call and see him, the said Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, on the next day; that by the refusal to see Capt. Willard, and receive the information which he was prepared to give, the public service was deeply injured; that the succor demanded in the dispatches sent by Col. Mulligan to Col. Davis was not sent, and Col. Mulligan, with all his force at Lexington, in the State of Missouri, were captured by the enemies of the United States Government.

Charge 2—Disobedience of orders.

Specification (1)—In this, that the said Major-Gen. John C. Fremont, when ordered by the Secretary of War on or about the 3d day of July, 1861, to proceed to the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, from the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did not and would not comply with said order; but in disregard thereof, went to the City of New-York, and there remained until or about the 23d day of July, 1861, to the great neglect of the duties belonging to his Department.

Specification (2)—On the 30th day of August, 1861, the said Major-Gen. John C. Fremont issued the following proclamation:

[Here follows Gen. Fremont's emancipation proclamation of Aug. 30.]

That on the —— day of ——, 1861, the President of the United States ordered the said Major-General J. C. Fremont to modify the said proclamation so as to make it conform to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved Aug. 6, 1861, which the said Major-General J. C. Fremont has ever since failed, neglected, and refused to do, in disobedience of said order, and in contempt of the authority of the President of the United States.

Specification (3)—That after the order aforesaid of said President of the United States, commanding the said Major General Fremont so to modify his said proclamation, he, the said Fremont, did, on or about the 21st day of September, 1861, cause to be printed and circulated a large number of his proclamations in original form, contrary to the order of the President of the United States, and in contempt of his authority.

Charge 3.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification (1)—In declaring to Oliver H. Filley, on or about the 1st day of September, 1861, after he had appointed the said Edward H. Castle, that he had suspended said Castle from said appointment, when in fact he had not suspended the said Castle, and said declaration was false.

Specification (2)—In letting out to Leonidas Haskell a Government contract for 5,000 mules, to be purchased by the said Leonidas Haskell, who was a contractor of the Government, appointing him, the said Leonidas Haskell, to a place on the staff of him, the said Major-Gen. John C. Fremont, to the common scandal and serious detriment of the service.

Specification (3)—In countenancing and encouraging officers and privates of the Army under his command to write letters to public newspapers, in praise of himself and in denunciation of all who differ from him.

Specification (4)—In suffering and countenancing, and not prohibiting, officers and privates of the Army under his command from holding meetings in their camps, and passing resolutions adulatory of himself, and publishing the said resolutions, contrary to Army Regulations 210, and in contempt and disregard thereof.

Charge 4.—Gross extravagance, waste, mismanagement, and misapplication of the public moneys.

Specification (1)—In this, that he has surrounded himself with men of disreputable character, his former dependents and hangers-on from the State of California, with whom he was connected in business, and with whose character and reputation for fraudulent dealings he was well acquainted, and has bestowed upon them large contracts and jobs for supplies for the Army, and for making fortifications, and for other expensive and unnecessary work, without advertisement, bidding or competition, whereby the Government of the United States has been despoiled, the soldiers delayed in receiving their pay, and his own attention and time absorbed, so as to prevent him from attending to the great work to which he was appointed by the Government of the United States.

Charge 5.—Despotic and tyrannical conduct.

Specification (1)—In this, that he issued an illegal order on the — day of September, 1861, forbidding officers of the Army from corresponding with officials of the State and other Governments, to the end that his errors might not be exposed, and his conduct controlled by his superiors, whereby the Government of the United States and the people have sustained great detriment.

Specification (2)—In this, that he ordered a public journal, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, called and known as the *Evening News*, to be suppressed, and its editor and proprietor to be arrested and imprisoned for a fair and just criticism upon his conduct, although he well knew that said newspaper had always given a fair and loyal support to the Government of the United States, and its only crime was in making public his errors of judgment and incompetency to command in this department.

I have the honor to lay before the President of the United States the above charges and specifications against Major-General John C. Fremont, commanding the Department of the West, which are respectfully submitted for the President's consideration.

Respectfully, FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.,
Colonel First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery.

Accompanying the above charges was the following letter from Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., to Brigadier-General L. Thomas:

Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

General: I have the honor to transmit to you, through the proper channel, certain charges and specifications implicating the official conduct of Major Gen. John C. Fremont, of the United States Army, commanding the Western Department, and beg that you will, without unnecessary delay, lay them before the President of the United States for his consideration. Respectfully,

[Signed,] FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.,
Col. First Regiment Mo. Light Artillery.
St. Louis, Sept. 26, 1861.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE PAPERS IN THE FREMONT AND BLAIR CASE.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Capt. C. McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General, received a dispatch from Gen. Fremont yesterday evening, to the following effect:

Head-quarters Western Department,
Camp near Jefferson City, Oct. 6, 1861.

The publication of the charges and specifications, with accompanying papers in the case of Col. F. P. Blair, as in the St. Louis *Democrat*, of yesterday, has shocked and vexed me. You will immediately proceed to investigate this violation of my confidence, and inform forthwith, that the perpetrators may be proceeded against and punished accordingly. I have telegraphed the President and Gen. Scott, that it has been done wholly without my knowledge or sanction, and meets with my unqualified disapprobation and regret.

JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

So far as we are concerned in this matter we are free to exonerate Gen. Fremont from any knowledge of or consent to the publication of the papers referred to. We think, also, we can relieve his subordinates in this city of any responsibility in the case. The documents were published in a Cincinnati paper one day in advance of their appearance in the *Democrat*, and we know had for several days become a matter of public talk in this city, persons having read the copies in Col. Blair's hands. Our reporter obtained the papers in a perfectly legitimate manner, and without the direction of any of the Department officers here.

THE BLAIR-FREMONT TROUBLE.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the paper in which all the Blair-Fremont charges, letters, &c., appeared originally, in answer to Gen. Fremont's dispatch, exculpates the General, or any member of his department, unqualifiedly, from any responsibility in their publication. The papers were obtained through an entirely different source.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

PREPARING FOR A FIGHT AT PADUCAH.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The *Tribune's* Cairo special advices from Paducah, represent that our troops are preparing for the reception of the rebels, who, in heavy force, are said to be advancing against that place. The women and chilnren of that place are being sent away.

Everything indicates an approaching struggle.

Gen. McClernard will issue, to-morrow, a proclamation causing all drinking and gambling houses to cease operations.

Louisville, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The city is quiet. We have no news from below.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION RETURNED.

Halifax, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Dr. Hayes, of the Polar Expedition, arrived here this morning, in the *United States*. The party are well. Two have died, namely: August Sontag, the astronomer, and Gibson Caruthers.

Dr. Hayes reached Smith's Straits on the 26th of August last year, but could not penetrate the Strait with his vessel either last year or this. He wintered at Port Foulke, near Alexander, and with dog and sledge reached lat. 81° 35′ May 18, this year.

The Election in Baltimore for City Councilmen.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The City Council election, to-day, was very quietly conducted. The rebels made no opposition. The total vote polled reached 9,587. The whole Union ticket was elected without opposition, save a few scattering votes. This vote exceeds by 338 the secession vote of last April, by which the members of the Legislature who are now confined in Fort Lafayette claimed their seats.

Republican Senatorial Convention.

Poughkeepsie, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Eleventh District met here to-day, and unanimously nominated Wm. H. Tobey, of Kinderhook.

A resoluton, strongly indorsing the course of Hon. J. H. Ketchum, late Senator, was unanimously adopted.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention also nominated to-day Slater L. Tompkins for the ame office.

The Pennsylvania Election.

Pittsburgh, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The election yesterday resulted in the selection of the Republican ticket, with the exception, perhaps, of Treasurer, which is still in doubt. The vote is smaller than usual.

The Ohio Election.

Cleveland, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The returns are very backward in being received. Twenty counties, in different parts of the State, give Todd, the Union candidate for Governor, 11,000.

The Iowa Election.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The returns of the Iowa election come in slowly. Those received indicate the election of Kirkwood, Republican, for Governor.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Arrangements for a Grand Series of Benefits to Mr. Ullman.

The Directors of the New-York Academy of Music have entertained a petition from Mr. B. Ullman, the present lessee of the Academy for operatic entertainments, soliciting the coöperation of the Board to aid him in his efforts to secure the necessary means to carry out his contract.

The Directors, considering the present disturbed state of the country, the loss to the manager of a Fall season almost entirely supported by transient sojourners in our City—the necessity to keep open the Academy, not only for the amusement it affords the stockholders and music-loving citizens, but to show—despite a Civil War that calls a quarter million of men to the field—despite the Treasure promptly found to supply them necessaries and war's expensive requisites—we are not compelled to close our institutions of art and intellectual amusement, or debar our citizens their usual pleasure of a season's opera.

The Directors, therefore, having resolved to support Mr. Ullman in his laudable intentions, by subscribing for tickets for his Benefit, in the ratio of from five to ten tickets per share of stock, *do respectfully* urge you as a fellow-proprietor of the Academy, on the plea of interest as well as good policy, to do likewise—to subscribe liberally for Mr. Ullman's Benefit tickets, in order to give him the requisite aid to inaugurate the coming season. By order of the Board.

D. KINGSLAND, Secretary.
New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.

MANIFESTO FROM MR. ULLMAN—WHAT HE PROPOSES TO DO.

Academy of Music, New-York, Oct. 1, 1861.

To the Stockholders of the New-York Academy of Music:

Gentlemen: The extraordinary circumstances in which I am placed make it imperative upon me to address you this letter.

In February last an unanimous vote of the Directors gave me the lease of the Academy of Music for the opera. Immediately after I paid into the hands of Mr. Kingsland the sum of $2,000, as security. At the time I applied for the Academy, and succeeded in obtaining it, the country suffered from political difficulties, the early settlement of which was confidently expected. On the 19th of April Fort Sumter fell, war was declared, but the victory of the Union troops and the restoration of peace before the 1st of October were accepted as undoubted facts.

In May I proceeded to Europe, and during my very short stay I succeeded in engaging some first-class artists for this Winter's opera, and Mme. Ristori, with her entire troupe, for September, 1862. Desirous of judging with my own eyes of the state of the country, I hastened back to New-York, where I arrived a few days before the battle of Bull Run, the unfortunate result of which destroyed all present hope for the speedy restoration of the Union.

The difficulties and risks attending an operatic enterprise, even in prosperous times, are fully known to you all. In the actual distracted state of the country they are far greater; and, in the opinion of everybody, even the attempt at giving opera is pronounced a folly. This attempt I am willing to make, and shall throw in it all the energy I can command, and have not yet given up all hope of being able to fulfill my obligations, provided some facilities were extended to me by the Directors, and some encouragement be held out to me by the stockholders.

The facilities I asked from the Directors, I am happy to say, have been granted; although I can this year only ill afford to pay the rent agreed upon before the breaking out of the war, yet I did not ask for any reduction, knowing as I do the expenses of the corporation, and the absolute necessity of keeping the Academy out of debt. I require, however, some material aid in risking the attempt of giving opera under such difficulties, and to obtain that I propose to take my long-talked-of benefit—the first I have ever taken since an eventful and laborious managerial career of upward of sixteen years—and for which I can make the most satisfactory arrangements. Chorus, orchestra, employés and several artists volunteer their services for TWO PERFORMANCES, which else would cost $1,500, and if the stockholders would take a certain amount of tickets to dispose of among their friends, I believe to be able to realize a sum which will be of material aid in carrying out my plans.

I know the sentiments of many among you, who are anxious of having the Academy kept open, not for their personal gratification, but to avoid the bad *moral effect* the closing of the first and most celebrated establishment in America would produce in the South and Europe, besides throwing some 150 persons out of employment during the Winter. The stockholders of the New-Orleans Opera House have subscribed the munificent sum of $30,000 in addition to the regular subscription of $750 per night, for a season of sixty performances, to enable the manager to keep the Opera House open. My demands are far more moderate; I desire only that every stockholder might dispose of a certain amount of tickets, at the rate of five to ten tickets—according to individual liberality—for every one share he may possess; the tickets to be good for any one of the two evenings of Oct. 17 and 21.

The tickets will be $1 each, to admit to either one of the two performances.

I shall, moreover, give full value for them. On the first night, THURSDAY, Oct. 17, I shall produce the "Ballo in Maschera," and on the second, MONDAY, Oct. 21, two NEW OPERAS, never before given in America: "Betly," by Donizetti, and the charming little French *Opera Comique*—now the rage in Paris—"Les noces de Jeanette." There will be given, in addition, on the same evening, a concert, and other entertainments.

These performances will present several features of interest.

First—Miss Kellogg, who, at the close of last season, made her first appearance on any stage, and, under the most unfavorable circumstances, achieved a signal success, will take the leading parts in the Italian Opera of "Un Ballo in Maschera," and in the French Opera of "Les noces de Jeanette." Thanks to her extraordinary musical organization, the enthusiasm for her art, an unremitting application during the last six months, the friendly advice of Miss Charlotte Cushman, who, fully appreciating the rare dramatic genius of the young American artist, took in her the most lively interest, up to the day of her departure, Miss Kellogg, according to the opinion of many professors and amateurs, who have heard her within the last few weeks, can now claim a foremost position in the art-world—a position which the leading opera house in Europe—the Royal Italian Opera, of London, where she will probably appear in a few months—will as surely and readily acknowledge, as in the case of Miss Adelina Patti. Judging from the effect produced at the rehearsals, I can confidently promise you a surprise at the remarkable progresses Miss Kellogg has made since the close of the last season, both as regards voice, singing, and dramatic expression, and, as an American, you cannot but feel deeply interested in the wonderful achievement by a young American girl, who, three years ago, hardly knew anything of music, and nothing but her native tongue, and now is found fully competent to sing two of the most difficult *rôles* in the original languages.

Second—Miss Hinkley, who in a short time has become a general favorite, has been honored with an engagement at the Italian Opera in Havana, for which she will depart in a few days. You will therefore have only one opportunity of admiring her once more as the lively page in the "Ballo in Maschera," and to see her in a new *rôle* in the Opera of "Betly," one of Donizetti's best, and never before given in America.

Third—The first appearance of Signor Mancusi, late primo Baritone from the Tacon in Havana.

Fourth—The last appearance of Signor Brignoli, who, after an uninterruptedly brilliant career of upwards of seven years, has—to the great regret of his numerous friends and the public—fully determined to return to Europe and accept there one of the numerous engagements offered to him, and of Signor Susini, one of the best Bassi who ever sang in America, who has signed a contract with the Scala of Milan.

Fifth—A Concert on the second evening by Miss Carlotta Patti, in whom, from an unfortunate accident in early youth, the operatic stage has lost a bright ornament. Miss Adelina Patti is principally indebted to the admirable teaching of Miss Carlotta for the brilliancy of her execution.

The Directors, after having taken my letter into consideration, have arrived at the conclusion that my demands are reasonable, and after having indorsed them, have addressed you a circular. You must pardon my troubling you likewise, but I am anxious you should be fully informed of all particulars. Should I not meet with the expected liberality on those two evenings, it would certainly discourage me to go through the trouble, risk and anxiety of a season in times of war. But I am confident that my request will be favorably received. You have only to remember the many nights of Opera I have given you—sixty to seventy every year instead of forty, as stipulated in my lease; the numerous great Artists I have presented; the magnificent manner in which I have produced some of the most difficult and costly Operas; the losses entailed upon me by the financial and political difficulties since I became the manager of the Opera; the use I intend to make of your liberality; the enjoyment you will derive this Winter from the Opera, and that the income it will bring to the Academy will carry it unscathed—nay brilliantly—through this portentous year. Nor can you have many difficulties in the disposal of such a limited amount of tickets among those of your friends, who many times have been invited by you to your seats and boxes. I am, gentlemen, your obedt. servant,

B. ULLMAN.

Winter Garden.—The good old custom of author's benefits will be revived here to-night, when Miss Grace Walcot will appeal to her friends. This young and talented lady has prepared the piece now playing at Mr. Jackson's establishment, and the "Cup and the Lip" will of course be the attraction for her benefit. Since the night of its production it has gained considerably in quickness of action. The cast is really admirable. We hope Miss Walcot will have a crowded house.

[Advertisement.]

A Tasty Hat and Clean Boots Dress a Man.—Knox's Fall style of Hats exceed any of his former efforts, and makes them the beau ideal of the ladies. At his old stand, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, may be seen crowds daily examining Knox's splendid selection of hats of every description, and making purchases. For a hat that is a hat, we say give Knox a call. Of all the hatters in the town, Knox knocks them all.

[Advertisement.]

Soldiers, Attention!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet will be unavoidable, but armed with Holloway's Purifying and Strengthening Pills you can endure all these, and still retain good health. Only 25 cents per box.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof SAFES, also Herring's Champion Burglar-Proof SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent Chrystalized Iron. The *only material* now known which *cannot be drilled*. HERRING & CO. No. 251 Broadway.
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Permit us to inform you that we have now opened a complete and extensive assortment of
NEW GOODS,
Adapted for Fall and Winter Clothing, to which we particularly invite your personal inspection, and which we are willing to make up to order in our usual well-known style of excellence, without any advance in prices, (although a great advance has taken place in all fashionable imported goods within sixty days.
Assuring you of our continued determination to merit the confidence we have so long enjoyed, we are
Your obedient servants,
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A Bold Stroke.—Importer's Stock at Retail, at No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Neck ties and scarfs, ladies' and gents' linen hdkfs., from 4 cents to $3 each; men's hosiery, shirts and underclothing. Also, a manufacturer's stock of men's and boy's superior fine linen collars, at 10 cents each. An opportunity to purchase from "first hands" at half price will not occur again in a lifetime.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a trial of 60 days, it may be returned. Also, Varicocele Truss, and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

Bergen—Raymond.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Rufus S. Bergen to Angelique Raymond, all of this City.

☞ Jamaica, L. I., papers please copy.

Sherman—Norton.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. C. P. Bush, Charles A. Sherman, of Watertown, N. Y., to Caro P. Norton, of Brooklyn.

Hawley—Brown.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, at the Brick Church, by Rev. Dr. Spring, David Hawley and Miss Catherine A Brown.

Graves—Riker.—At Bowery Bay, near Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 8, by Rev. John P. Knox, Arthur B. Graves, of Brooklyn, to Jennie, daughter of the late John L. Riker.

Dorr—Badeau.—On Monday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Dr. C. K. True, Mr. George W. Dorr to Miss Janie M. Badeau, only daughter of Dr. N. W. Badeau, all of Tarrytown.

DIED.

Philips.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 7, William H., son of the late John and Sarah A. Philips, aged 24 years, 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible]-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

Thompson.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 7, Mrs. Aletta Thompson, in the 86th year of her age.

Brandegee.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 7, Henry J. Brandegee, in the 31st year of his age.

Husted.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 2 o'clock, Ella Louise, infant daughter of Francis A. and Emma F Husted.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 201 West 14th-st.

Hunneford.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, Ann Hunneford, aged 80 years, 6 months and 12 days.

Her funeral will take place on Friday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, 2d-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Thomson.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, Ann, wife of Geo. Thomson, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 118 2d-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 10th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Webster.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, at 6 o'clock, Thomas Webster, only son of Alfred H. and the late Charlotte H. Webster, in the 11th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 107 7th-st.

Phinney.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, after a short illness, Jane M., wife of Geo. W. Phinney, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275 F. A. M., also the members of Columbia Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 206 Sullivan-st.

Raymond.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, George Trask, infant son of Shepherd K. and Lucy H. Raymond, aged 15 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, No. 55 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, this (Thursday,) afternoon.

Young.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 9, Jennie, the beloved wife of Edward T. Young, and eldest daughter of Michael and Zelia Caffe, aged 21 years and 16 days.

Her husband's friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 328 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Perrine.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, William Humphrey, second son of Dr. and Lizzie Perrine, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral will take place from No. 22 Myrtle-av., this morning, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J.

Smith.—At Cypress Hills, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, of congestion of the brain, James Smith, late of the firm of James Smith & Son, aged 58 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place, from his late residence, at Cypress Hills, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Cars leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 11:45 A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 531.—Oct. 9, 1861.
8, 59, 48, 3, 30, 7, 77, 39, 75, 54, 49, 22, 17.
Kentucky, Class 532.—Oct. 9, 1861.
73, 18, 58, 39, 77, 40, 65, 49, 51, 59, 4, 17, 2.
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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.



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No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

A FAVORITE ARTICLE.

THE SHILLING BENZINE
INSTANTLY REMOVES GREESE STAINS.
DENSLOW'S IS THE GENUINE.
The above established and perfectly reliable article is now in better demand than at any previous period. Its popularity and sale steadily increase. Naturally this success has excited competition, and several unprincipled parties are now attempting to put on the market trashy imitations, which are in many cases positively injurious. The genuine Shilling Benzine was originated by Denslow, and each bottle should have his name upon it. A few dealers are attempting to urge off the imitations alluded to. Persons desiring the genuine, will see that they get DENSLOW'S, and refuse all others. Any dealers selling counterfeit Shilling Benzine will be proceeded against under the Trade-mark law, unless they discontinue at once.
The popularity of the SHILLING BENZINE arises solely from the fact of its superior quality and unsurpassed cheapness.
DENSLOW
also puts up his Benzine in large bottles, at 25 cents, holding double the quantity of any other 25-cent article. These bottles contain as much as three of the shilling size, and are the refore well adapted for families.
Sole Wholesale Dépôt, No. 162 Broadway.
Retailed by druggists and fancy stores.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS! IT PAYS!!
WHAT PAYS?
It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as
ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c. &c.
An experience of thirty years in one place, viz; Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, "IT PAYS" them well for their trouble. Goods sold wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

CHOPS AND STEAKS, DIRECT FROM the gridiron!
I LUNCH. WE LUNCH.
THOU LUNCHEST, YOU LUNCH.
HE LUNCHES, THEY LUNCH.
And we all lunch at No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.
Oysters—best in the City. Dunlop's Ale in fine condition.
T. RICHARDSON, Agent.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION will meet at Montague Hall, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Second Senatorial Convention will meet at the same place, on same day, at 8 o'clock P. M. The Third Senatorial Convention at the same place, on FRIDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Assembly Conventions will meet at such places and times as the respective delegates shall agree on. By order.
J. O. NODYNE, Chairman.
Wm. B. Burnell, Secretary.
Brooklyn, Oct. 9, 1861.

AT A MEETING HELD AT THE TENTH Ward Hotel, Oct. 9, 1861, pursuant to call of Mozart Hall General Committee, WILLIAM J. COEY received the unanimous nomination for Assembly, of Sixth Assembly District.
JOHN W. CRUMP, Chairman.
Cornelius Cassidy, Secretary.

CARPETING.—MOST ELEGANT FALL CARPeting at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. English medallion, velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mats, matting, druggets, oil-cloths 1 to 8 yards wide, at a great reduction in prices. All goods guaranteed. No urging to buy. Particularly note, No. 99 Bowery.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
Col. Edward W. Serrell, Lieut.-Col. James F. Hall, Major Richard Butt,
Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.
A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontooniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers, and railroaders, will be received.
None but healthy and competent workmen need apply. The regiment is ordered to Washington in two weeks. Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.
Families are taken care of by the authorities.
Head-quarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.
A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry.—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.
Enlistments for three years or during the war.

LIGHT CAVALRY.
Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 29, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McTighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

10TH REGIMENT—NATIONAL ZOUAVES.
Col. JOHN E. BENDIX.
Head-quarters No. 480 Broadway.
This Regiment, now in the field, is recruiting up to the maximum standard, 1,046 men. A few more recruits wanted. Recruits, as soon as mustered in, have a splendid Zouave uniform given them, and immediately forwarded to Fortress Monroe, where the Regiment is now stationed, doing garrison duty.
Lieut.-Col. ALEX. B. ELDER,
Quartermaster A. SEELEY,
Recruiting Officers.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
This Regiment has received orders to march in twelve hours. All officers and soldiers will report at head-quarters by noon of this day. By order. Col. SERRELL.
W. M. Berger, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK RIFLES.
Members of this Corps are requested to attend a meeting for the transaction of important business, at the drill rooms, corner of Broadway and 4th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order of Acting Major ASHLEY. C. E. STRONG, Secretary.

RECRUITS! RECRUITS!
Any person having a company of men, or less number, enrolled, can enlist them in a first-rate regiment, about ready to start for the seat of war. A bonus will be paid. Address MARVIN, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ATTENTION, FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. V.—Good able-bodied men wanted for this regiment, now at Newport News, Va., to fill it up to the full standard. Pay from $13 to $21 a month. Pay, subsistence and clothing to commence on signing the roll. Those wishing to serve their country in one of the best equipped and disciplined regiments in the service now have the opportunity. Head-quarters at Central Hall, No. 174 Grand-st.
CAPT. WM. L. COLES, Recruiting Officer.

COMPANIES OR PARTS OF COMPANIES wanted, to fill up a Regiment recently organized. It is now over half-full, and is second to none in the military education, experience and gentlemanly bearing of its officers. Address or call on the Colonel, from 9 to 11, or 4 to 6 o'clock, No. 27 Bond-st. All parties honestly dealt with.

MILITARY.—THE ADVERTISER PROPOSES to give private instruction to a class, in company and battalion movements. For circular containing particulars, address "GUIDES-POST," Box No. 101 Times Office.

WANTED—A CAPABLE FIRST AND SECOND Lieutenant, in a Company of the D'Epineul Zouaves. Those who can induce the most men to enlist will be preferred. Apply at No. 11 West 23d-st., New-York, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, COMPANY E.—Special meeting of this Company on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Important business.
R. STERLING, Jr., Acting O. S.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousand of cases.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone nd vigor to the whole system.
It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.
We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from teething, or from any other caus
George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:
"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER."
Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to le her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the Unites States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:
"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER."
To every mother who has children suffering from anye the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say. Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:
"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform every part of it.—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!
We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

LIVERPOOL CANNEL AND ORREL COAL,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Now discharging from ship, and delivered in all parts of New-York and Brooklyn, at the very lowest prices. Office hours, 9½ to 10 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. PECK, Agent, No. 27 Fulton-st., N. Y.

CAUTION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SHILLING BENZINE" cautions the trade and public against an imitation article now being thrown upon the market, put up in a style almost exactly similar, and well calculated to deceive. The above title, as well as all combinations of the same, is a trade-mark of value, and as such will be protected, by legal measures, if necessary.
New-York, Oct. 3, 1861.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 162 Broadway.

W. ELMER, M.D., PHYSICIAN TO THE Sanatory Retreat for invalid females, is now prepared to accommodate a limited number of patients also at his private dwelling, No. 58 West 23d-st. where large, airy and well furnished rooms may be had at a reasonable rates. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a very neat, industrious, and genteel girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can do plain cooking if required; no objections to a short distance in the country; has the very best of City reference from her last family, with whom she lived two years. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 138 East Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 4 till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a good shirt-maker; has no objection to the care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 198 West 20th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 288 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 52 Charles-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do waiting; no objection to children; the best of City reference as to character and capability; has lived for the last eight years in one family. Call at No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room. To be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or general housework in a genteel family; she is an excellent laundress; also a good plain cook and baker; has no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a nice place; she has good reference. Call at No. 147 East 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, respectable young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to assist in washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No 124 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or cooking in a small private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing; no objection to the housework of a small family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waitress, or has no objection to do housework in a small family. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 184 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A MOST RESPECTABLE woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress; has the best City reference; no objection to the country; understands her business perfectly well; is a smart, neat person. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 121 East 20th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 12th-st., first house from 3d-av., basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, by a good smart girl, with good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and assistant laundress; can do plain sewing if required; best of City reference given. Call at No. 485 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress and assist in the washing; no objection to see to grown children; accustomed to make children's clothes; a permanent home is desired; wages no object. Has good reference. Can be seen at No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a genteel young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 95 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Welsh girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable English girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and make herself generally useful. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 432 Broome-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, plain sewing, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference from her last situation. Call, for two days, at No. 891 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, with best City reference, a situation as chambermaid, waitress, child's nurse, or will do general housework. Can be seen at No. 170 Amity-st., Brooklyn

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands all sorts of fineries, or would take a first-class laundress' place. No objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting, and is considered a beautiful ironer; the best of references given. Call, for two days, at No. 65 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LADY'S MAID, &c.—A lady wishes to obtain good situations for two Protestant girls, who have lived with her; one as chambermaid or waitress; the other as lady's maid and seamstress or to take care of a sick lady. Apply this week at No. 84 East 10th-st., near University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; or as seamstress and nurse; is fully capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference that can be given from her last place. Call at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good reference. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, or to take care of children; she understands her business in either capacity; she is willing to make herself generally useful, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 200 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situations wanted by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a neat, tidy girl, or would be willing to take care of children; has no objections to the country; has the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 195 West 21st-st., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; City references. Call for two days at No. 196 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address by note.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or is willing to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 264 East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady, who is about leaving the country, wishes to procure a good situation for her chambermaid and waitress, who has lived with her two years. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 179 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has two years and six months reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 190 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, in a respectable private family; can be well recommended from her last place. Call for two days at No. 282 6th-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. (Brooklyn preferred.) Apply at James H. Park's seed warehouse, corner of Court and State sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young Irish girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, and will do either fine washing or fine sewing. Call at No. 552 2d-av., corner 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing and ironing; no objection to do general housework in a small family; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 28 Pell-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 62 Bayard-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 286 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; understands her business perfectly well; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 426 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can furnish the best of City reference from her last place, and from families whom she has been living with. Call, for two days, at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, who is disengaged, a situation as cook; is of long and good experience in this and the old country; understands all kinds of cooking, pickles, preserves, soups of various kinds, boning of fowl and game; makes good bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 282 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTABLE woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, bread and all other kinds of baking, and will assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen at her employer's until engaged, at No. 198 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Would go to Boston, if required.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; understands milk and butter; thoroughly competent in her business; first-class references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; can do all kinds of American cooking; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, also pies, puddings and pastry; is willing and obliging; would have no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. Good testimonials can be had. Can be seen for two days, at No. 359 6th-av., second floor, first door from 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business; can make good bread and pastry; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts,

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would do the general housework of a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 320 1st-av., corner of 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; best of City and Country references; wages $12 per month. Call at No. 97 East 16th-st, near Livingston-place, for two days, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; is very capable; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds pastry and is a first-rate baker of bread; or would do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; can give good City references. Apply at No. 128 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a first-class cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches; has lived in several of the first families in this City. The best reference given. Call, or address No. 168 3d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; or would do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; no objections to the country. Call at No. 63 Perry-st., in the rear, last house, second floor.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUATION in a private family; understands soups and meats; makes good desserts and pastry; also good bread and cakes; will assist in the washing if required. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; has high recommendations. Apply at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 37 West 13th-st., middle bell, near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 89 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS COOK; understands her business in all its branches; good bread, biscuit and pastry baker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist with the washing, if required; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 6th-st., between 2d-av. and the Bowery, top floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a Protestant, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Minetta-st., between Bleecker and Carmine sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook; is a first-rate cook and a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 184 West 33d-st, for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; French cooking, all kinds of pastry, and is an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 525 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as first-class cook; will assist in washing and ironing; best references; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 308 4th-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at or address No. 63 28th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a person who thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of references; has no objection to assist with the washing. Call at No. 192 7th-av., corner 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook and bake in a small family; will assist with washing and ironing; can produce City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 331 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; can give best of City reference. Call or address No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST class English Protestant cook in a private family. Best of City references will be produced. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 96 West 29th-st. To be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG TIDY woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry and pastry; is a thorough laundress; wages $7 to $8; no objections to a respectable boarding-house. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl a situation as good plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 505 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts, top floor, front room. Or, as nurse and seamstress.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or can fill the place of laundress; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands cooking in all its branches; can give good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or could do the housework of a small family; willing to go a short distance in the country; five years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 80 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; she can produce the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 99 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place, on second floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation to do housework in a private family, or as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; best City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 103 16th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for her cook, who is an English woman and Protestant; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a most desirable servant. Apply, between 10 and 12½ o'clock, at No. 179 West 11th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS BY two young women, with best of City references; would prefer places together, in the City or country. Apply at No. 207 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small family; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference, if required; a home more of an object than wages. Call at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 224 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer; she has the highest recommendations from her last place, from which she advertises. No. 77 East 27th-st

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; is willing to do general housework; the best City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 121 West 20th-st., third floor, back room, for three days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has five years' recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 67 East 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Good City reference given.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to do plain sewing; best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE, trustworthy and obliging young woman, with a reference of nearly three years from her last place, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a good cook and baker, a first-class washer and ironer. Any family requiring a competent domestic will be pleased by calling at No. 378 6th-av.; wages moderate.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as good plain cook and laundress, or would do general housework; is willing and obliging, and can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, second-floor, between Concord and Nassau sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a first-rate baker, and has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and excellent washer; would go as laundress; no objection to country; City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 196 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address by note.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as good plain cook, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 163 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can produce ten years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions, by two respectable girls, the one as cook, the other as first-class waitress; both understand their business perfectly; have the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No 105 East 10th-st., between University-place and Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY of the highest respectability, would like to get a situation in a family, as housekeeper; she understands domestic economy practically; would not object to a widower's family, with children, and would also offer her services for taking charge of their wardrobe, as she understands all kinds of sewing; references exchanged. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Station D, P. O.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, as houseworker in a small private family. No objection to country. City references. Call at No. 61 East Houston-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of up-stairs work; is kind to children; is a good sewer and not afraid of work. Call, for two days, at No. 322 7th-av., Room No. 16.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a Scotch Protestant to do general housework in a small family; wants to take a small, smart girl, 9 years old, with her; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork, and assist in the washing, or take care of children. Call or address, at No. 248 7th-av., corner of 26th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A REspectable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; also, a good baker of bread and biscuit. Can be seen for two days at No. 362 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., third floor, front room. Good City reference.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid by a young woman fully competent; is a good hair dresser and dressmaker; speaks French, English and German; best City references given. Apply at No. 204 Wooster-st., at Mr. Queene's.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, cut and fit for children; would wish to travel with a lady; no objection to wait on grown children; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 36 West 13th st., top floor, near 6th av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first-rate laundress; understands French fluting and crimping; best of City reference. Apply at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a very respectable person, as first-class laundress, in a private family. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as laundress, or would have no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 149 East 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as experienced nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from birth, and bring it up by hand; is willing and obliging; is a good nurse for invalids, and is a good seamstress; no objection to travel and be generally useful; has lived 14 years in that capacity in the most respectable City families; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 96 West 40th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant English woman as nurse; she is well experienced in the care of young children; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by the bottle if required; can do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Call or address, for two days, No. 16 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Best of City reference.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation as nurse, and to do sewing or light chamberwork and take care of children; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived ten years as nurse; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 160 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs,, first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A WOMAN ACCUSTOMED TO THE care of children, wants a situation; is a good plain sewer; can take charge of an infant or invalid lady, or would do light chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; can do plain sewing or chamberwork; has no objection to go a short way in the country; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 308 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the millinery-store.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young Protestant girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at No. 329 East 9th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; five years' reference from her last place, No. 43 Christopher-st., opposite Waverley-place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable widow Protestant, as nurse, to take care of a baby; or as seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 74 West 11th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., nea r12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines, or would take a waitress's place; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; can do all kinds of plain sewing, in the neatest manner; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; one that is capable of taking the entire charge of children. Can be seen at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse and is willing to assist with the chamberwork; good City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 134 East 23d-st., a few doors from 3d-av

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced German young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; would travel with a family; best references. Call for two days at No. 443 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor front.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; she understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 141 West [illegible]th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objections to chamberwork, or to go in the country; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE—COOK.—WANTED, BY TWO trustworthy servants, who have lived in the best of families in the City; one as nurse; she can take the entire charge of children from their birth, and bring them up by hand; the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; or would do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUation wanted by a respectable girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress and chambermaid. Inquire at the residence of her present employer, No. 175 Lexington-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; one that is capable of taking the entire care of children. Can be seen at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. Best of reference.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress. Has the best of City reference; is willing to go in the country. Call at No. 179 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGlish Protestant, with good references, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. Wyckoff's, dressmaker, No. 271 6th-av., corner 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and to do up-stair work; she has good City reference. Apply at No. 61 32d-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; best references. Address C. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; perfectly understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's plain dresses; no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or to see to growing children; the best of City reference furnished from her last place, No. 202 Bleecker-st., corner of Cottage-place; can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress wanted by a competent person; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would wait on young ladies or grown children, or do chamberwork and sewing. Has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 267 Mulberry-st, near Prince.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS to procure employment for a respectable, trustworthy young woman; she is a thorough seamstress, understands boys' clothing, and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; she would be found a very useful and desirable person to any family requiring her services. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; is good at ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of sewing; has no objection to do a little light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 182 7th-av., up two pair of stairs, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl—a dressmaker—wishes a situation as seamstress; would be willing to do chamberwork; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is a very neat worker; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 9 Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; understands thoroughly all kinds of family sewing, and can take care of children from their birth; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 86 7th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and cut and fit ladies' morning dresses. Can be seen for two days at 18 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a German Protestant, as first-class seamstress in a private American family; best reference. Call at No. 105 avenue A, near corner 7th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies clothes; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 21 Amity-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and boys' clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing, or would do light chamberwork, or assist in taking care of growing children; the best of references can be given. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID—A situation wanted, as seamstress or chambermaid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dress, and do all kinds of family sewing, or would assist in the care of children; can operate on the machine; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 191 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress, chambermaid or nurse. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 22 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or will assist in chamberwork; she can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and can give four years' reference. Apply at No. 595 3d-av., near 41st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; can give the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 143 East 35th-st., Room No. 3, first floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress by a reliable young woman; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as waitress, or would do waiting and chamberwork in a small family; has the best of City reference; has no objections to go a short distance in the country Call for two days at No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—An active, tidy and intelligent girl (Protestant) is anxious to procure a situation as above; is kind, obliging and willing to do as told; has the best of reference; 16 months in last place. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AN EXCELLENT PROTESTANT SWISS woman, speaking both English and French, desires to return to Europe with a family who may need her services; references good. Apply at No. 5 East 34th-st., near 5th-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY AN AMERIcan girl, 16 years old; can attend a store; will take care of children, or do waiting; greatly desires a good home. Apply at No. 157 Madison-av.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families both in this country and in England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address B. B., at No. 134 8th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man, as coachman, who understands thoroughly the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City recommendations. Address M. E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him to know his business, and is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman, in the the City or country; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of reference. Direct to M. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE, RESPECTABLE colored man wishes a situation as coachman. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 50 4th-av., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man, a situation as coachman; has good City reference. Call, or address COACHMAN, No. 619 6th-av. N. B.—No objection to the country.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by a man and wife (without incumbrance;) the man as first-class coachman and groom; would take charge of a vegetable garden, if required; the woman as first-class seamstress, or would do chamberwork, if required; both understand their business, and will be found honest and trustworthy in every respect; have the best of reference. Address J. F., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable married man; no incumbrance; understands the care and management of horses well; is a steady driver; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has three years' reference. Can be seen at No. 259 7th-av., fourth floor, front room, or address M. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant man as coachman and groom; one who understands his business perfectly and can be well recommended by his last employer; is trustworthy and faithful, as his references will testify. Best of City reference given. Address R. W. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUation wanted, by a married man, without incumbrance, as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; would take care of a gentleman's place for the Winter; he is capable, honest and trustworthy, as his recommendations can verify. Address JAMES, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a single young man, as gardener, who has a perfect knowledge of fruits, flowers and vegetables, especially grapes; also, understands the growing of pineapples, the laying out of gentlemen's places, and gardening in general; the very best reference given. Address T. D., No. 182 East 12th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a German, a situation as gardener; has a thorough knowledge of his business; has had many years experience in this country; can give the best of references. Apply at or address GARDENER, Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address S. A., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, FARMER, COOK, &C.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife, no family, Protestants; man is a good gardener or farmer; wife is a first-rate cook, or would take charge of any gentleman's place during the Winter; can give the best of references. Apply at, or address J. L., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady man, who understands his business perfectly, which his recommendations will certify; will be found respectful and obliging, having the best of City reference; any family desirous of having a good waiter, may apply to C. W., for two days, at No. 883 Broadway, two doors from 19th-st., at the apothecary's.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young man, as waiter; has lived in the highest families in the City, and has the best City reference. Also, his wife, as first-class cook. Would go together or separately. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 1,097 Broadway, second door from 32d-st., at confectionery.

AS WAITER.—A STEADY YOUNG MAN, WITH the best of reference, desires a situation as waiter, in City or country; will be found a competent person; keeps the dining-room and silver in the best of order; will be found willing and obliging to do all in his power to suit his employer; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter, with the best of City reference from his last place; wages not so much an object as a quiet, steady place; is willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 6th-av., or address R. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly; can produce five years' City reference Can be seen by addressing a note to U. Y. M., Union-square Post-office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant boy in a private family as waiter, and to make himself generally useful; good City reference from his last employer. Inquire, for two days, at No. 69 West 30th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable young man. Can produce the best testimonials as regards sobriety and honesty. Address C. J., No. 746 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANLED, BY A COLORED MAN, a situation as waiter in a boarding-house; is a first-class waiter. Can be seen at No. 66 Grand-st., back room, first floor.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOK-keeper with no great expectations. Apply at room No. 4, No. 24 Broadway.

A COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTED, in a private family; she must be willing to do the cook's part of the wash. Apply at No. 56 7th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AS NURSE, A RESPECTable Protestant woman, American or English, to take charge of young children; a single woman, or a widow without incumbrance, would find a comfortable home. Address, by letter, with references, &c., V. H., care of G. P. Putnam, No. 532 Broadway.

A WAITER.—A QUIET MAN, WILLING TO SEE to fires and make himself useful in the house, can hear of a permanent situation near the City and good wages; if married wife must be a good plain cook; single preferred. Address, with references, COUNTRY RESIDENCE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office. Say where last employed.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, an experienced and competent waitress, who can bring the best City recommendations. Apply at No. 40 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children; one about 16 or 17 years of age would suit. None but an American need apply. Address A. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two or three days.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE, HONEST WOman wants gentlemen's and ladies' washing at her residence; has no objection to go down town; can do them up in the best style, or would go out by the day; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, the washing of a small private family, or two or three gentlemen. Inquire at No. 122 East 20th-st,, near 3d-av., 3d floor, back room.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a parlor floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table; corner house, with side windows, good view and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 EAST 16TH-ST., IN A PRIvate family; the second floor, for a family or single gentlemen, near St. George's Church. The best of reference given and required.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, can be obtained at No. 37 West 18th-st.; also, small rooms for single gentlemen. House first class, and recently renovated.

BOARDING.—NO. 74 FIFTH-AVENUE; THE entire second floor for families, with private table, if preferred; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor; also, one hall bedroom, suitable for a single gentleman, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife, or a bachelor, can obtain a pleasant extension room on parlor floor, newly furnished, in a delightful situation; private house, where there are a few select boarders. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Price, $16 a week. Apply at No. 90 1st-place, Brooklyn.

PRIVATE BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen wishing an elegantly furnished parlor and bedroom, with or without partial board, can be accommodated in a highly respectable private family. The house contains bath-room and every other desirable convenience, and is one of the finest located on Lexington-av. None but responsible parties and those willing to pay liberally for a first-class comfortable residence, need apply. The best references can be given and will be required. Address E. R. B., Box No, 138 *Times* Office.

FRENCH BOARD.—A FAMILY OF ADULTS, or a few single gentlemen, desirous of first-class accommodations, with board, in the best style, can be suited in a private family occupying a modern house, at No. 47 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Best of references given and required.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN a first-class house, eligibly located, between Union and Madison squares, desire to let two fine apartments, furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife, or to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address W. H. N., Box No. 222 Post-office.

46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—BEtween 5th and 6th avs. A French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting-room and two bedrooms to let, together or separate, with or without board. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Convenient to cars and stages.

143 EAST NINTH-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and 4th-av. House just opened. Parlors with bedrooms attached, for families, and rooms for single gentlemen. None but those who can give good references need apply.

106 NINTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, one large parlor on first floor, newly furnished. Also, one large room on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Single rooms to gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

NO. 44 WEST TWELFTHS-TREET—BOARD—Two very pleasant front rooms on the third story to let, with board, at No. 44 West 12th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. Also, a hall bedroom. References exchanged.

GRAMMERCY PARK—NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST.—To let, a suite of furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for a family of respectability, with private table if desired: house first-class; beautifully located; one door from Lexington-av.

BOARD WANTED.—ANY RESPECTABLE PRIvate family living below Canal-st. and east of the Bowery, who would take a gentleman and wife to board, may address as below. The best of reference will be given and required. HILDRETH, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS to single gentlemen, with or without partial board; also, a room suitable for an artist, in a private house, convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY.—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife; also, a room for a single gentleman. References exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

THE ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, AND more room if required, will be let to a family of adults or to gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at No. 58 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STIRCTLY PRIVATE family for self and wife, below 23d-st., and on west side. Terms, including fire and gas, must be moderate. Address HOME, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, (or a gentleman and wife,) wish to obtain board in a Unitarian private family, and who entertain Union principles. Address H. P., Box 1,448 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE, 29TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs. A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a front room on the 3d floor, handsomely furnished, or unfurnished; terms moderate, to suit the times.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first class house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., wish to let a large front room on second floor, furnished, with board, to a gentleman and his wife. Terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURnished parlor on the first floor, and an entire second floor, to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen. Also, a room with bedroom adjoining, on the third floor. References given and required. Apply at 53 West 12th-st.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING RECENTLY leased the handsomely furnished house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, will let a choice of rooms with board to persons desiring first-class accommodations.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, furnished, can be obtained, with board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st., by a gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board, in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 18 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East [illegible]-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two or three gentlemen, can have very pleasant rooms and a first-rate table at moderate terms. Small, select family, and dinner at 6½ o'clock. Elevated location, six minutes from Fulton Ferry. Modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms on the second story and board, with a small private family; a liberal table and all the comforts of home guaranteed. Apply at No. 382 Carlton-av., brown front, between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A LARGE AND A small room, handsomely furnished, to let with board to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 84 West Warren-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR THE FERRIES—Two rooms on second floor, communicating if required; house has all modern improvements. Apply at No. 51 Cranberry-st.

BOARD ON THE HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, in a genteel private family, residing in Henry-st., convenient to South and Wall-st. Ferries. Address immediately Mrs. J. WELLS, Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms suitable for a family to let with board; the house is pleasantly located, convenient to either Wall-st. or Fulton ferries. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily.—Two or three rooms on second floor, with full or partial board, to those who desire the comforts of a home, and are willing to pay a fair price. Apply at No. 147 Livingston-st., two blocks from City Hall.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENtleman and wife, and two single gentlemen; also, a young lady, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on second floor, at No. 38 South 9th-st.; house contains gas. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARLOR ON SECOND floor front room, with bed-room attached, wanted, with board, by a young gentleman, with wife, infant, and servant; $60 per month will be paid, including gas and fire; private family preferred; house must be located between 14th and 25th sts.; best reference given and required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 1,063 New-York Post-office.

NO. 37 WEST THIRTIENTH-STREET.—One or two select families, and two or three gentlemen of the first respectability, can be accommodated with suites or single rooms; also, a beautiful suite of parlors on the first floor, with private table if required—in one of the most delightful locations, situated between Broadway and 5th-av. Table first-class. References exchanged.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF DECORATED rooms (unfurnished) can be had by a family wishing a liberal private table and the privilege of entertaining their friends the same as in their own home. The house is on Murray Hill, large, and in a fine neighborhood; a private stable in the immediate neighborhood. Address, with real name, S. S. D., care of Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING BETWEEN 8th and 12th sts., a little west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine, well-furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman; satisfactory references required; no other boarders taken. Address, with name, L. T. P., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FROM THE 1ST OF November, in a private family for a gentleman and wife, four children and nurse. A second floor, with four unfurnished rooms would give the desired accommodations. Preference will be given to a locality in the vicinity of 4th-av., and not much above 14th-st. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,619 Post-office.

MURRAY HILL.—A PARTY OF RESPECTAbility, either a small family or one or two gentlemen desiring first-class accommodations, can obtain a suite of elegantly furnished rooms with a private family. A private table if required; exclusive use of bath-room, &c. Address, with real name, LANE, Station D., Bible-house.

WANTED—AN ASSOCIATE OCCUPANT FOR A pleasant furnished room; a dressmaker or a monthly nurse; must be a regular attendant of some Protestant place of worship. Rent moderate. Reference exchanged. A note addressed to W. M., No. 417 6th-av., stating name, residence and reference of applicant, will receive prompt attention.

TO LET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT AND back rooms, on first floor, to let to single gentlemen, in a private house containing all modern improvements, gas, bath, marble basins, &c.; desirable location and easy of access by cars and stages. Terms to suit the times. Apply at No. 145 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., high stoop house.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD and nurse, desire three rooms and board in Brooklyn, on the Heights, in a private family, where no other boarders are taken and have gas, bath, &c. Prompt pay and permanent occupants may be had. Address H. W. M., Box No. 3,636 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR adults and infant, (18 months old,) either in upper part of this City or in Brooklyn; will require three rooms for six months, if suited. Address PALMER, Box No. 2,145 New-York Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate, and full particulars. References exchanged.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE desire board (breakfast and tea, or late dinner for gentleman,) in a private family, above Eighth-st., and in a desirable locality; a pleasant home, rather than sumptuous living, preferred. Address, stating location, accommodation and terms, WALL-ST., Box 180 *Times* Office.

FRENCH BOARD.—A FRENCH FAMILY WILL let some nice furnished rooms, second story, with every convenience, and first-class board. Apply at No. 10 West 13th-st., near 5th-av. Price moderate.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or separately, to let, with board, at moderate terms, in a desirable location, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WISHES to let a suite of furnished rooms, on first and second floors, together or separately, with private table—house first-class—at No. 54 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A GOOD DRUGGIST.—For sale, an old established Drug Store, well stocked with a good selection of the best drugs and patent medicines. The building is 24x40 feet, two stories; lot 50x90 feet, situated on a corner opposite a railroad depot, in a pleasant village, one hour's ride from City Hall, N. Y. Price, $6,000, $4,000 cash. Apply or address Dr. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-st., or to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE AND PRODUCTIVE mill property, with abundant water at all seasons, and connected with a farm of about forty acres, six miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; modern-built house, with water introduced from a spring; good garden, fruit trees; location pleasant; all in good repair, and, with good management, capable of producing a large income. Address Box No. 3,813 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET, with horse, wagon and fixtures complete, and five years' lease of premises; the place is now doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to TAYLOR, CORNELL & MOON, No. 410 West Washington-market. N. B.—Will exchange for property.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by all the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. Y. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plate, without extracting the roots. On plating [illegible], silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, [illegible].

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.
MORRIS KETCHUM.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH B. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.
A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
FOR 7 AND 3-10TH TREASURY NOTES.
Office of READ, DREXEL & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. G. READ, Government Agent.

HEMINWAY, ZORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON TIME, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the BOARD OF BROKERS, on commission exclusively.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed proposals for S. F. Bonds) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 26th day of October, 1861, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty-eight thousand dollars. Also of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-six thousand dollars.
J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
N. THAYER,

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.
CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature o sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thusaiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PROPOSALS.

INGOT COPPER, &c.
NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Copper, &c.," will be received at this office until TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th inst, at 12 o'clock noon, for
21,000 lbs. Ingot Copper.
3,000 lbs. Banca Tin.
1,000 lbs. Slab Zinc.
10 boxes XXD Tin, 12⅜x17.
To be delivered by the 1st of November next, at the Navy-yard at Washington, subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the yard. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Amnon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, JR., Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT NO. 221 EAST 30TH-ST.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, FRIDAY, 11th inst., (postponed from Tuesday on account of the storm,) at 10½ o'clock, at the above house, a large assortment of fine household furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood suite of parlor furniture, covered in satin brocatel; Brussels carpets throughout the house, rosewood etagere, rosewood centre table, lace curtains, elegant bronze clock and figures, corner stand, chandeliers and gas fixtures throughout the house, extension table, dining chairs, cut glass, china, &c.; cutlery, plated ware, mahogany and enameled bedroom suites, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; first quality curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, table linen, sheets, blankets, &c., refrigerator and the usual variety of kitchen furniture.
ALSO,
An elegant barometer, made by Frodsham.
An aneroide barometer, made by Frodsham.
One pocket compass.
N. B.—Should the weather prove stormy, the sale will be postponed until FRIDAY, the 11th inst.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.,
Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock,
1,000 cases BOOTS and SHOES,
fresh and seasonable goods.
Regular auction sales of boots and shoes weekly on Thursdays. WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE CONTINUED OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, consisting of parlor, chamber and dining-room suites of various styles and coverings, wardrobes, book-cases, secretaries, buffets, encoignures, extension dining-tables, centre and fancy tables, mattresses, &c. Catalogues at sale, and sale positive.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all sorts thereon, its water and other station-houses and shops, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-tables; all dépôts, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, dépôt grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.
THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:

84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.

108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.

40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.

All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY chance for housekeepers and dealers in fine furniture. THIS DAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., in the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocade curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts; three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; rosewood centre-tables, piano-forte, stool and cover; oil-paintings, Turkish easy-chairs, elegant China vases and other mantel ornaments, oak dining-table, chairs, China tea and dinner sets, cut glassware, a large assortment of fine silver-ware, ivory cutlery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oil-cloths, &c. Sale positive. Dealers attend.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
RARE CHANCE.—J. B. MONNOTT WILL SELL at public auction, by THOS. J. MILLER, his entire stock of horses, in consequence of giving up horse-breeding. Said stock comprises thorough-bred stallion *Logan*, brood-mares, colts and fillies; also, several fine saddle-horses; also, trotting-stallions, brood-mares, &c. Also, road horses, *Native American, Tartar, Locomotive*, and several others; a number of milch cows, one pair of well-broken oxen, and *Lord Clason*, a fine Ayrshire bull, 20 months old. The sale will take place on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the farm of J. B. Monnott, Clason Point, Westchester County, five miles from Harlem Bridge. Stages will leave Harlem at 10½ o'clock for the sale. Catalogues will be ready on the 5th of October, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 74 Broadway, and S. W. Armstrong's Harlem Bridge Hotel.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., a choice selection of fine liquors, wines and cigars in original packages, consisting of brandy, gin and rum, Bourbon whisky, sherry, port, claret, champagne, blackberry brandy, pure spirits in ¼ and ⅛ casks and boxes. Also, a choice line of very fine imported Havana cigars, of the choicest brands, in ¼ and 1-10 boxes, costing from $25 to $65 per 1,000 to import. Also, all the office furniture, desks, counters, liquor-pumps and measures, and empty barrels, &c. To be sold without reserve by order of the Assignee.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
OFFICE NO. 1 NORTH WILLIAM-STREET—CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By virtue of a warrant to me, directed by James Kelly, Receiver of Taxes for the City and County of New-York, I will expose for sale on THURSDAY, the 10th day of October, 1861, at 11 o clock in the forenoon, at No. 117 Nassau-st., all the Furniture and Fixtures of the Artisans' Bank, consisting of counters, desks, tables, chairs, stools, gas chandeliers and fixtures, bank vaults, iron safes, carpets, oil-cloth, &c.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Constable.

JOS. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, OCT. 11, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., regular weekly sale: handsome pier glass, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, sofas, chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, crockery, glassware, groceries, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, counter, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, noon, balance of stock of a milliner—about thirty fashionable bonnets, fresh make, children's jockeys, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Oct. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE ON THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., a lot of judgments, notes, claims, bonds, stocks, &c., without reserve, to close the estate. Particulars will be given at the time of sale.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
SALE OF J. B. MONNOT'S HORSES, brood mares and colts will take place, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at Clason Point, Westchester County, five miles from Harlem. Stages leave at 9 and 10½ o'clock for the sale.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
1,200 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of fresh seasonable goods, suitable for City or country trade.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO. No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
ETNA .... SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY	Oct. 14	On TUESDAY	Dec. 10
On MONDAY	Nov. 11	On TUESDAY	Jan. 7

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED: HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 13TH-ST.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Private Boxes for seven persons, $7; Orchestra stalls, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
LAST NIGHTS
OF
THE NEW PRESIDENT.
Tom Taylor's new Comedy, which will be acted
THIS EVENING.
CHARACTERS BY
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Young, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Norton, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Browne, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss M. Henriques, Miss Crocker, Miss Miller, Mrs. Reeves, and Miss Carman.
A NEW DRAMA
Of peculiar construction and extraordinary
SPECTACULAR EFFECTS
Bringing into action the
GREAT AND NOVEL STAGE RESOURCES
Of this theatre, is in preparation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING—CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
HERRMANN'S performances in New-York will close on
WEDNESDAY OF NEXT WEEK.
THIS and EVERY EVENING,
THE NEW COMBINATION PROGRAMME.
The four best pieces of the Inauguratory Programme.
The four best pieces of the Comic Programme.
Four new and wonderful pieces never yet exhibited in New-York.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HERRMANN'S
FIRST AND ONLY GRAND MATINEE IN
BROOKLYN,
On SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 12.
Admission, 50c. No reserved seats. Children 25c.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management has pleasure in setting aside the performance of
THE CUP AND THE LIP
On this evening for the
BENEFIT
Of the gifted and brilliant authoress,
MARIA GRACE WALCOT.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
(Twentieth Season—1861–'62.)
The Rehearsal and Concerts of the present season will again take place on the same day of the week as in former years, viz: exclusively on
SATURDAY,
at the New Concert Room,
IRVING HALL,
(Directly Opposite the Academy of Music.)
☞ Subscribers, Associate and Professional Members, are requested to secure their subscriptions, by applying at the places designated below, where
AGAINST PAYMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION
A SET OF TICKETS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON
WILL BE DELIVERED.
The subscription lists will be opened for subscribers of former seasons, on
TUESDAY, OCT. 1.
New Subscribers cannot be received until
MONDAY, OCT. 14.
☞ The first Rehearsal will take place, as above, on
SATURDAY, OCT. 19.
at 3½ o'clock, P. M.
when the following orchestral pieces will be rehearsed:
Beethoven's Symphony No 5, in C Minor;
Berlioz's Overture, "le Carnival Romaine:
R. Wagner's Overture to Rienzi;
under the direction of
CARL BERGMANN.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—For Five Concerts, and Fifteen Rehearsals:
Associate Members, one admission to all, $5.
Professional Members, one admission to all, $3.
Subscribers, three admissions—to each of the Concerts, only—$10.
Extra Rehearsal Tickets, 50 cents each.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED at the Music-stores of Scharfenburg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.;
C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and at
J. G. Beisheim, Secretary, No. 373 Broome-st., or at IRVING HALL, during the time of Rehearsals.
By order,
J. G. BEISHEIM, Secretary, No. 373 Broome-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK—LAURA.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 2:45 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, 7:15 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 3, 2:45 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 4, 2:45 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 2, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 5, 3:20 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 3, 7:20 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 8, 8, A. M.	Friday, Oct. 4, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 9, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 5, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 7, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 8, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2:40 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 9, 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 10, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 16, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 2:45 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 17, 7:20 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 7½ A. M.
	Saturday, Oct. 19, 7½ A. M.
	Monday, Oct. 21, 7½ A. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING BY RAILroad with Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, Westport, Southport, Fairfield, &c. The fast steamer ALICE PRICE leaves daily at 2 o'clock, from Catharine Market-slip. Fare 50 cents. Leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $1 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, OCT. 1 steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A. M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A. M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.
LEAVE FLUSHING:
6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip,
Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.
N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syossett; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.
New route *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY,



Crowded and delighted audiences, both afternoon and evening. This great drama is received with perfect enthusiasm, and will be repeated THIS and
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Who will pay 50 cents and a dollar to see inferior plays, when they can witness this magnificent Drama, and see all the superb novelties of the Museum besides, for 25 cents?
POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE as it is, it will be continued but a short time, as it must give place to other dramatic novelties.
During each performance Miss DORA DAWRON, the great DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST, appears in her admired DOUBLE-VOICED DUET.
The following unparalleled combination of living Novelties and Curiosities may be seen at all hours:
A MONSTER ELEPHANT TURTLE,
from the Gallipagos Islands.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION.
MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON.
GRAND AQUARIAL GARDENS,
filled with living fish from every river and sea, and to which is constantly being added many new varieties.
30 LIVING MONSTER SNAKES.
HAPPY FAMILY, and near a million curiosities from every part of the world.
Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

TWO LIVING WHALES AT JONES' Woods, East River, and 65th-st. Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
AND
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Will be presented the
HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
THREE-ACT
UNION BURLESQUE,
The
SEVEN SONS,
With its
BRILLIANT SCENERY,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
EXQUISITE MUSIC.
And a cast combining the whole strength of the company.
Doors open at 6½, commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.
PALACE GARDEN, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.
GRAND MATINEE THIS DAY.
Something new for ladies and juveniles.
GRAND ASCENSION BY THE INFANT BLONDIN,
Both AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
First appearance of the celebrated
CAROLLE FAMILY,
MME. TOURNAIRE, THE CONRAD BROTHERS,
THREE GREAT CLOWNS, EATON STONE,
The Buffaloes and Elks and all this model Circus Troupe, the best in the world.
Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

DISBROW'S
SKATING GYMNASIUM,
5th-av., corner 39th-st.,
Open every evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, for ladies, gentlemen and children for parlor-skating.
Mr. J. Haines, professor of skating, will exhibit his unrivaled performance every evening.
Admission free until Nov. 1.

INSTITUTE OF ART, 625 BROADWAY.
COMPRISING THE UNEQUALED
DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, STATUARY &c.
Open Day and Evening. J. W. WARD, Sec'y.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.—THE Parisian Cabinet of Wonders and Anatomy, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. The wonders of the world and beauties of nature, hitherto hidden, now revealed! Showing that the handicraft of man follows on the heels of Nature. Wonders of the brain and *pons varoli*, where the seat of the mind or soul is supposed to be. Wonders of the five senses—seeing, hearing, smelling, taste and touch. Extraordinary freaks of Nature, together with wonders from Paris, Florence, Munich and England. Wonders of Life, actually showing hidden life within life. Wonders of accouchement, wonders in hermaphrodites, wonders in obstetricy, wonders of embryology, wonders of osteology. WONDERFUL. 1,700 parts of the human body at one view, and greater wonders still in the Sepulchre, or Pathological Room! Lectures daily, together with surprising, interesting and unprecedented experiments in chemistry.
Open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.—NO. 585 BROADWAY.—Immense success of the magnificent Pantomime of the
MAGIC LAUREL. MAGIC LAUREL.
New scenery, new dresses, machinery and properties.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes:
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.
EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.
SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.
ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,837 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next. R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABILITY desires to meet with a gentleman of refinement and wealth with a view to matrimony. One about to travel preferred. Address MARIA, Union-square Post-office.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—THE STEAMboat EMILY, now running on the Harlem River as a passenger boat. Inquire at the Office, Harlem.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-SECOND.

Arrival and Reception of Col. Wilson's Regiment.

Breakfast of the Officers at the Astor House—Speeches of Dr. Bellows, Col. Wilson, Gov. Morgan, George Bancroft, and others—Presentation of a Flag by Jas. T. Brady, Esq.—Popular Ovation to the Regiment.

The arrival and departure of Col. HENRY WILSON's Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment yesterday, and the reception given them by the citizens of New-York, constituted an era in these days of military ovations. The promptness which was so earnestly promised, was, unfortunately, not attained, so that the welcome breakfast at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, grew into a welcome dinner, and almost exhausted the patience of the unfortunate guests who had foregone their matutinal meal for the purpose of doing justice to the welcome repast. The Sons of Massachusetts, however, waited as patiently as they could, and passed away a portion of the time in appointing as Marshals to assist Col. HOWE in forming the procession, Messrs. RICHARD WARREN, ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, WALTER GREENOUGH and JOHN P. LORD. The joyful news that the train had arrived was not received until nearly 10 o'clock, although the breakfasting had been fixed at 8.

The train consisted of twenty-seven cars, drawn by two locomotives, and extended from Twenty-seventh to Thirty-fourth street. A large crowd greeted the arrival, but no formal reception took place at the dépôt. The men were quickly transferred to the workshops and dépôts of the Harlem Railroad, kindly loaned for the occasion, and were soon in the enjoyment of a substantial repast, provided by the contractors of the Park Barracks. The officers were escorted to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and were received by the Committee of the Sons of Massachusetts.

The large dining hall of the hotel was soon filled with those who were to partake of the repast. At the head of the table were: Lieut.-Col. HOWE, Col. WILSON, Gov. MORGAN, Gen. ARTHUR, Col. VAN BEUREN, Gen. SCHOULER, Chaplain PIERPONT, Dr. BELLOWS, THURLOW WEED, Col. LEFFERTS, the delegates from the Governor's Council of Massachusetts, and other distinguished guests. The balance of the company, numbering over two hundred, occupied seats at right angles with the guests' table—each officer of the Twenty-second being judiciously guarded by two civilians. At 20 minutes to 11 o'clock, Col. WILSON was escorted to his seat by Lieut.-Col. HOWE, and was received, as he entered the room, with universal and prolonged cheering. After a blessing by Chaplain PIERPONT, the repast was disposed of, while an excellent band discoursed patriotic music. Full justice being thus done to the good things, Lieut.-Col. HOWE commenced the intellectual part of the proceedings with the following address:

SPEECH OF FRANK C. HOWE.

GENTLEMEN: It is but a few days ago that we had the good fortune to welcome in this City the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, enlisted for the war; and now another regiment, with ranks as full, and officers as brave, and hearts as resolute as any that have gone before it, is marching southward to support, in the name of Massachusetts, those principles of liberty and of Union which constitute always her greatest glory. [Applause.] In one of the ancient commonwealths it was declared that the citizen who reared the greatest number of valiant sons and gave them to the service of his country, was entitled to her highest rewards. And if the same rule applies to States as to citizens, and the several States are to take rank in the Republic according to their contributions of men and money to this glorious war, we need have no fears or doubts as to the position which the Old Bay State will hereafter occupy. [Great cheering.] The patriotic devotion of her people finds a fit instrument in the exhaustless energy of her Chief Magistrate, [cheers for Gov. ANDREW,] and all the calls of the National Government upon her are answered as soon as made. Of her Commander-in-Chief it is no figure of speech and no fiction of poetry to say that,

"Each blast upon his bugle-horn
Is worth a thousand men."

He sounds from the State House the summons to the peaceful citizens of the Commonwealth to come forth to the conflict, and whole regiments leap forth from her fruitful loins. See how it is with this very regiment which we are here to welcome. But a few days ago we heard that the distinguished Senator—[three cheers for Col. WILSON]—who is the efficient Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, not content with the immense good he was doing in that position—not satisfied with his long and useful career of service in the Senate—signified to the Secretary of War his intention of going home to his constituents and bringing back with him to Washington a new regiment, enrolled from among them. [Cheers.] Scarcely has he had time to reach Massachusetts and traverse her boundaries, bearing his standard before him, and sounding the rallying cry to its support, and lo! here he is back again at the gates of the capital, leading the brave column that he promised, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, and eager for the fray. All honor to him—[applause]—who to the well-won laurels of peace is about to add the glittering garlands of war. But, gentlemen, it is not for me to express, in behalf of the citizens of New-York, their sentiments of admiration and gratitude to old Massachusetts and her brave soldiers. It gives me pleasure to call on Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, who, since this war begun, has devoted himself heart and soul to his country's service, and who will fitly welcome them to the Metropolis. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF DR. BELLOWS.

Dr. BELLOWS said that we, of New-York, were always proud—when we were trying to carry out New-England principle and New-England temper—to claim their connection with the sacred soil that bears Bunker Hill, and Faneuil Hall, and Lexington. They were especially proud since that memorable April day, so lately passed. Massachusetts, dense with her educated population, filled with her schools, churches, active mills, and industry—she has not always been understood; but she is understood now. [Applause.] She is in the very head and front of this controversy of these United States, (may they never be broken.) [Applause.] They knew how bravely Col. WILSON had borne himself before, when Massachusetts blood had been spilt in the person of his own Senatorial colleague. [Applause.] They were willing to trust him with their bravest Massachusetts men, sure that, though they would not come back without scars, they would not have the scars on their backs. [Applause.] They were welcome to New-York. They were a little late, but it was no easy task to bring two hundred tons of Massachusetts grit here to New-York without a big engine. [Great laughter and applause.] Perhaps another time would not find them behind. and then they would make up for this. He was glad to see the recruits from the shadow of Faneuil Hall, from the heart of Boston, from Essex and Middlesex. They had been told that Massachusetts would be here herself—and here she was. [Laughter and applause.] She could not be more fitly represented than by her regiment, headed by a Massachusetts Senator. [Applause.] One question he would ask: where could they have found in the whole State of Massachusetts an opportunity for their sharp-shooters to practice? [Laughter.] She was hardly large enough for them to shoot across her. [Laughter.] She had hardly half a mile of straight line that would not penetrate a school-house [laughter] or the bosom of a brave man, or beautiful woman, or promising boy. [Laughter and applause.] They must have shot up her tall chimneys of the forges or through the Hoosic Tunnel, (they would be obliged to them if they could do that.) [Laughter and applause.] How could they get a chance to shoot unless the 20,000 men who had gone to the war had so lessened the density as to give them a chance. [Laughter.] He did not know how they found powder and ball and cannon, for he saw by the census of '55 that they were making more brooms and whips. but the rapidity with which this nation had armed and trained itself, was an illustration of the adaptability of a nation of peace to the arts of war. He rejoiced to see them so well armed. He knew the venerable chaplain, (Dr. PIERPONT,) who was able to change the peaceful airs of Palestine to the heroic marches of the battle-field with equal genius. [Applause.] He knew their Quartermaster, (SANDERSON,) who could get up a Shakespeare dinner for the Century Club, or cook them a mess of dessicated vegetable with equal ability. [Applause.] He could vouch for the regiment, if the rank and file were of the same quality as the officers. This Massachusetts regiment knew the business that sent it. It was going to war on principle. They were going to claim, as the inheritors of the Plymouth company, the colony of New-Virginia. [Applause.] On behalf of the Sons of Massachusetts, he bid them welcome to New-York, and farewell. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF COL. WILSON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Most sincerely do I thank you for this kind, cordial, and, I must confess, overpowering greeting. I thank you, Sir, for the kind words you have uttered towards me personally, and, before all, I thank you for your words of commendation of the proud old Commonwealth of Massachusetts. [Applause.] It is always to me a source of gratification to hear my State spoken of kindly, anywhere, but here, in this great commercial Metropolis of the Republic, these words are doubly dear. [Applause.] But, while I am proud of my State and her past history, and of the present action of her people, of her public men, living and dead, I do not forget, gentlemen, that we have a prouder title than that of citizens of Massachusetts—that of American citizens. [Applause.] Although our State occupies but a small dot on the map of North America, it is dear to me, and dear to all the sons of Massachusetts at home or abroad, but we impress in our affections every foot of the Republic and the whole people of America. [Applause.] I say to you to-day, gentlemen, that the Massachusetts men who are with me and who hear me, will indorse me when I say that our people to-day are animated by no spirit of sectional hate or revenge. [Thunders of applause.] Loyal to our country, and our whole country, and the ideas upon which our republican institutions are founded; loving our whole country, and believing in democratic institutions, and feeling as we feel that this civil war into which we have been plunged, is the wickedest war in the history of the world, [applause] I know that the people of Massachusetts do not hate the very men who have plunged us into this war [applause,] and we live in the hope that the cause of our country is to triumph; that this Union is to be made stronger than ever before, and that the whole people of the United States, acknowledging the errors of the past, are to live together as brethren in the days of the future as in the days of WASHINGTON and MADISON. [Applause.] For myself, personally, gentlemen, I can say that though I have been much reproached in all my public life by men who have inaugurated this rebellion, still, as God is my judge, I never did hate them, and I do not hate them to-day. [Applause.] In entering into this contest I can speak for myself, and, I believe, for the men under my command, and say that we do not go forth on any errand of hatred, but we are governed by overpowering, inextinguishable love of country, and of our republican institutions. [Applause.] We go forth, Sir, in the hope—not in the boast, but in the hope—of bearing a prominent part in the great contest into which our country is engaged, and to do what we can, and risk what we may, to give our days and our nights, our toil and our blood, if need be, to the cause of our country in any peril. You say, Sir, that Massachusetts has taken a leading part in this contest. Well, Sir, I am glad to have you—although born in Massachusetts and living in New-York—say it. But, Sir, while I am very grateful for the commendation of my State, and specially to the Executive that now administers the Government of my State—[Applause]—nor no one knows his zeal, his industry, and his devotion better than I do; while, I say, I am always glad to hear these words of commendation, I do not forget what New-York has done, with other loyal States. [Applause.] Why, Sir, perhaps you here in New-York cannot see what New-York has done in this contest so clearly as we who live beyond your borders. You have your little trials and your little troubles, as we have some of them; but I remember the day that New-York had in the field about sixty regiments battling for the cause of our country. [Applause.] We remember, Sir, and can never forget the liberal, the wise, the statesmanlike action of the men who control the monied institutions of the City and State of New-York; [applause;] and I say here to-day, that their action is worth more to our cause in the Old World than a victory on the soil of the New. [Applause.] That it shows to England, what every Englishman can understand, that the men who control the monied institutions of America have made up their minds to fight this battle to a successful issue. [Applause.] That nation of shopkeepers will run blockades when they can, but they will not break blockades, or attempt to do it. [Applause.] Sir, I want to see this war closed, and closed triumphantly, but, after the criticisms that have come to us from over the Atlantic, as God is my judge, I do not want to win it through any favor of the men of the British Isle. [Applause, long continued.] Loving peace, devoted for forty years to the arts of peace, unprepared for war, loyal to our country, though we have been plunged into a gigantic civil war, we, gentlemen, felt that we had a right—as the war was one that concerns the whole human family—that we had a right to the sympathy and generous criticism of the nations. But, gentlemen, the shopkeepers' interests have ruled in the criticisms that we have had. Nothing but misrepresentation and reproaches; and now I want these 25,000,000 of loyal Americans to rise and manifest their power, crush this rebellion, and show to the world that we ask a favor of no people on God's heritage. [Applause.] Misfortunes have come upon us, and we are criticizing each other, I think, sometimes hastily and unwisely. I have come to the conclusion to support the Administration of the Federal Government for the sake of the country, and to support the Administration of my State Government, and the Administration of every State that is loyal to this Union, and does its duty. It is easy to find fault; it is easy to criticise; but, gentlemen, let us remember that we have not been a nation of soldiers—that we were unprepared for this war. Let us remember that we live in a fast age, and that six months have not passed away since we were plunged into this war, and that we have to-day nearly three hundred thousand men under arms defending the flag of our country. [Applause.] Let us remember that when this war opened we had on the whole coast of North America, fit for service, but six war vessels, and that to-day we have three hundred war vessels. [Applause.] Let us measure what has been done by the time it has taken other nations to do these things. When the Government wanted their 75,000 men in April last, I wanted them to call for a quarter of a million. [Applause.] And, when they were ready to call for a quarter of a million, I believed that we ought to call for half a million. [Applause.] Gen. WALBRIDGE, who sits at the other end of the table, will remember how he and I both obtained that conviction, and how we urged it upon men at Washington. But, gentlemen, let me say, that while the authorities of the country did not fully comprehend the extent of this rebellion, the Government understands the rebellion to-day, and the people understand it too. [Applause.] And my advice to every man in public life, and in civil life—every soldier and officer, and every newspaper press of the country, is to indulge in no harsh criticisms—no fault-findings, but every man make up his mind that he will stop criticising and put his shoulder to the wheel and do what he can. [Great cheering.] When we have gained a victory, when the cause of our country is established, when our flag waves in triumph over every roof of the Republic, then, gentlemen, if we feel like criticism of each other in times of disaster, then we will have time to do it. [Applause.] For myself, Sir, I have endeavored to act in this spirit from April last to this day, in Congress and out of Congress. You have spoken, Sir, of my efforts to raise this regiment. I will simply say, Sir, that I went home to raise this regiment, having no idea of winning for myself any increased confidence. When Congress closed, I felt, I say, that I had a hundred days before the next meeting of Congress, and I thought that in that hundred days I could do something for my country. I saw, Sir, that we wanted 200,000 men in the field; I saw that in the doubt and distraction of the country there was some check in recruiting and volunteering, and I went home to my people of Massachusetts to appeal to them to raise a regiment to send and fight the battles of the country, for I thought I could contribute a little to the cause in that mode. Well, Sir, I have a regiment of more than a thousand infantry. [Applause.] We have a company of sharp-shooters. [Applause.] I have left another regiment at home that will follow in a few days. [Applause.] You are surprised, Sir, that we can have sharp-shooters in Massachusetts; you think the range is not long enough in our State to train sharp-shooters. Well, now I have to say to you that we train our sharp-shooters at short ranges, and we want to practice it in the field. [Roars of laughter and great applause.] I say to my military friends that we have heard quite too much about long ranges in this war. [Applause.] We are too anxious for rifled cannon that will hit a man five miles off, or rifles that will hit a man a mile distant. [Laughter.] Now I have to say, gentlemen, that I do not believe in these long ranges and these distant shots, and these light skirmishes. I tell you that I believe we want to make up our minds to carry on this war without any shots if possible, and to give the cold steel to the traitors of our country. [Applause.] And, Sir, when we have made up our minds to fight this battle as MILLER fought at Lundy's Lane, when he led the Twenty-first Regiment of New-England up to storm the battery—when we have made up our minds to success with the bayonet, then we will have a foundation for the success of the cause of our country, [applause;] and, I think, gentlemen, that we are coming to that conclusion. And, Sir, I hope that the sharp-shooters of my regiment, if they have not had long range enough at home, if they have been trained to short ranges at home, that they will continue to practice short range abroad. [Applause.] Gentlemen, on behalf of my associates, of my officers, and my command, I tender to you, and all of you, our profound thanks for your generous kindness, for your smiles, for your courtesies that you have bestowed upon us. And, when we leave your City to follow the flag of our country—I know not where, but we are ready to follow it wherever we are ordered—I assure you all, ladies and gentlemen, that we shall carry in our hearts the remembrance of your words and actions. [Great applause, during which Col. WILSON sat down.]

Mr. HOWE said that they had among them a large piece of Plymouth Rock. He would present to them Mr. RICHARD WARREN.

Mr. WARREN, in a neat speech, in which he complimented Gov. MORGAN, and stated that New-York would yet have 100,000 men in the field, called upon Gov. MORGAN, who, upon rising, was received with rousing cheers.

SPEECH OF GOV. MORGAN.

Gov. MORGAN said: Deeply engaged, in common with my fellow-citizens, in the effort to maintain the Government of the Union, every moment is precious. Yet, I could never forego an opportunity of being present to-day at the welcome of Col. WILSON, and the officers and friends of the Massachusetts Twenty-second. I should be unjust to myself and to you, if I forgot to make my acknowledgments for the distinguished courtesy which has been extended to me. I do not propose to detain you. I know what you have in store. I shall proceed to leave you to attend to those duties which you must both understand and appreciate, and to which allusion has been made by Mr. WARREN, [applause,] for the promise will hardly be fulfilled without proper efforts. I have no doubt that 100,000 men can be under the order of the Government from the State of New-York before the expiration of sixty days. [Applause.] A member of my Staff, Gen. ANTHON, will give you some facts in relation to the State of New-York. Before leaving, permit me to state that Massachusetts was the first State to go forward in aid of the Government to suppress the rebellion—so may she always be the first to extend the olive branch of peace to the loyal and Union-loving men in rebellious States for a just and honorable peace. [Applause.]

Gen. ANTHON, thus called upon, made a spirited address, comparing the efforts of Massachusetts and New-York, both in the revolution and at present. He gave, in conclusion, this sentiment:

"*Massachusetts and New-York*—Sisters in Commerce, in Agriculture, in Manufactures, and in the Arts; rivals only in their devotion to the Union, and their determination to support the Constitution and Laws." [Applause.]

Mr. HOWE called for WM. ALLEN BUTLER, the author of "Nothing to Wear," hoping that the South would be soon a good subject for such a saying. [Laughter.]

As Mr. BUTLER was not present, the Glee Club was called for, and sang, with pleasing effect, "New-England, we love Thee."

Mr. HOWE next called for cheers for the delegation from the Sons of Connecticut.

Mr. GOULD was called upon to represent the delegation, and did it in a humorous speech.

Mr. HOWE next called upon Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, and Mr. WALBRIDGE delivered one of his sonorous speeches, showing how he had been influential in having the ten Massachusetts regiments and the battery accepted. President LINCOLN said to him, "There is a bunch of them, but let them come." [Applause.]

Adjutant-Gen. SCHOULER, of Massachusetts, was next called upon, and spoke on behalf of the Governor's Council. He stated that Massachusetts has now in the field 18,000 three-years' men, seven companies at Fort Monroe, and half a dozen companies that New-York stole from her, and put into the Mozart and other regiments. [Laughter and applause.] Although there are recruiting offices for New-York regiments in Boston, he hoped that if we found any Massachusetts men recruiting here, we would arrest them. He promised that the Governor would not send a requisition for them. [Laughter.]

SPEECH OF GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT was next called on. He said:

COL. WILSON AND SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS—In coming among you and meeting you on this occasion, I feel called for all the sympathy, the deepest and most earnest and solemn, of which the human breast is capable. Massachusetts is the land of peace. It was the land where the arts of peace were most cultivated and where they prospered. It was the land of free schools, colleges, academies and lecture-rooms, where every species of culture was open to all the community. And now, when a contest arises which has for its end the support of reason and truth, of right and intelligence, a cause where above all others, bayonets must reason, we have a right to expect to find the well-cultivated sons of Massachusetts come forth to engage in the battle. [Applause.] The sympathy of the whole civilized world goes with you into action. The politicians of Europe may be dazzled, their statesmen may be overawed, astounded and confused, but the deep solemn throbbings of the hearts of the people are with you. [Applause.] You go into action with the greatest of causes. How willingly would any one of us lay down his life if so small a sacrifice could achieve a peace. We go in, not for the prosperity of any branch of business, or of any State or Commonwealth—not even for the prosperity of the country—we go in for the "existence" of the country. [Applause.] You are called upon to stand for the Constitution of the nation. We have heard much talk about the power of the people; it is left to you to demonstrate that there is in existence a people of the United States. Here is a great cause for your exertions. The whole civilized world are the spectators of the contest. Go forward, then, men of Massachusetts, carrying with you the flag of the Union. Cease to be men of Massachusetts, or men of New-England, or even men of the North—be Americans—Americans only. [Applause.] Go forward and contend for our existence as a nation; for our unity and for our liberty; and on the battle-field and hour of danger, God grant that you may be shielded. Courageous men are those who are the most surely shielded, for courage is self-possession in the presence of danger. And when you return, after having achieved victory in the great contest in which you are engaged, we will come here to welcome you as men who have done service for the Union and for liberty. [Applause.]

Mr. PETTUS was next called upon to read some poetry of a patriotic nature, which being accomplished, Col. LEFFERTS, of the New-York Seventh Regiment, was called for.

Col. LEFFERTS returned thanks for the very complimentary manner in which mention of the Seventh was received—[three cheers]—and predicted a glorious success for the Union arms.

SPEECH OF REV. DR. PIERRPONT.

Rev. Dr. PIERREPONT, Chaplain of Col. WILSON's regiment, was next called for, and delivered one of the most stirring addresses of the day. He said he was a son of both Massachusetts and Connecticut. [Laughter.] He could not say whether he was delighted or surprised, or overwhelmed by his reception. He did not know that he was to speak at this table. A friend had told him that he had been announced in the *Herald*, but, since that veracious journal had called him a saint, [laughter,] he had not relied upon the general accuracy of its information. [Applause and laughter long continued.] Ever since, he had not had what his friend BRYANT called an "unshaken faith" in its statements. Therefore he did not know that he was to speak. [Laughter.] What had brought them here? They wanted to put down civil war. They might perhaps differ in their opinions as to the cause of the war. Some might suppose that the war grew out of the conflict between Freedom and Slavery. Some might entertain that idea, but not all, he supposed. One gentleman of his cloth, and of Dr. BELLOWS' cloth, (though not Dr. BELLOWS,) had said he supposed the war grew out of the abolition of capital punishment. [Laughter.] He assumed that it grew out of a conflict of ideas as to the true liberty of man and abject slavery, [applause,] and that one or the other of these ideas must conquer before this war could cease. The question was whether the Government must be all slave under JEFF. DAVIS, or whether it should be all free. [Applause.] In his unsophisticated mind that was the issue. And they were prepared to argue that issue at the point of the sword. Some of them had been asking for thirty years, as God asked of the prophet, "Art thou he that disturbs Israel?" It was too late now to preach; they must practice. [Applause.] Some of his people in Boston would not allow him to preach for fifteen years past, but, by the blessing of God and the charity of Gen. WILSON, [laughter,] he had now found some opportunity to practice. [Laughter.] It would be exceedingly difficult to disabuse the South of the idea that they were born to command, but, he judged that by the force moving to Washington, the South would have an opportunity to stand corrected. [Applause.] For many years the noble women of Massachusetts who had had the boldness to denounce Slavery had been termed Cassandras, but, the people were beginning to see that they were not Cassandras but Deborahs. [Applause.] He related, with thrilling effect, the story of the officer's struggle with that deadly serpent, the *cobra de capello*, and startlingly compared it to the struggle between Freedom and Slavery. He said that now was the time to give Slavery its death-gripe, and end the contest. His speech was received with vociferous cheering, and concluded the exercises at the breakfast—or rather dinner-table.

THE FLAG PRESENTATION.

Meanwhile the Twenty-second Regiment had been formed in front of the hotel, where a sea of spectators anxiously awaited the presentation of the flag. Every window of the house was filled with ladies, who likewise crowded the balcony. Indeed such was interest of the fair sex in the proceedings, that they had previously quite filled the open space in the dining-hall, and listened patiently to all the proceedings there.

A temporary stand was placed upon the sidewalk, and a strong police force guarded the adjoining precincts, for the accommodation of the Sons and invited guests. The delay inside was however so great, that the regiment unslung knapsacks, and stood somewhat uneasily. At length, however, everything was ready, and the Sons of Massachusetts emerged from the hotel, headed by Col. HOWE, escorting the orator of the occasion, JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., and Col. WILSON. After the applause which had greeted him subsided, Mr. BRADY spoke as follows:

PRESENTATION SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY, ESQ.

COL. WILSON, OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE TWENTY-SECOND: It affords me the greatest pleasure and pride to be amongst those who, in the fullness of grateful hospitality, welcome you to the City of New-York. To many, if not most of you, the places which surround you now are strange, but you cannot feel like strangers on any spot of the country in whose cause you have taken the field. You are not strangers to us. We have long been familiar with Massachusetts in every civic relation, and now that legion after legion of her armed sons have come among us, we know them equally well in the martial array. The soil of your beloved old Bay State does indeed appear to us:

As if the very earth again
Grew quick with God's creating breath,
And from the sods of grove and glen
Rose ranks of lion-hearted men
To battle to the death.

You arrive here in a month full of historic suggestion. In October, 1777, a memorable battle took place in this State, in which an event occurred for which we have in after times produced not a few parallels. An American officer displayed courage, fidelity and devotion which but for his subsequent career would have gained him unperishable fame. But the name of BENEDICT ARNOLD has become the synonym of infamy. Such has been the traitor's doom since the world began, and such it will be until the last manly instinct perishes in our race. [Applause.] Eighty-four years ago, on the 9th of October, BURGOYNE, crippled in the conflict I have just mentioned, was on his way to Saratoga, there soon to surrender his whole army, an event which elicited from the Earl of Chatham the bold and prophetic declaration to the English Parliament:—"You cannot conquer America." I was glad to hear similar words to-day fall from the lips of your Colonel, when he was speaking of your independence in the struggle of all the powers of the earth. We can say again to England now, as the Earl of Chatham said in the past, "You cannot conquer America." [Enthusiastic cheers.] The flag to which Gen. BURGOYNE yielded was the Stars and Stripes, which first floated at Cambridge, in your State on the 1st of January, 1776. It witnessed the successive triumphs of the Revolution, the surrender of CORNWALLIS, the evacuation of this City by the British, Gen. WASHINGTON's resignation of the command of the Army, and his inauguration as President of the United States. It has since led us over every difficulty, against every enemy despite of ambition, treachery or power, to brilliant triumphs and honorable renown. [Applause.] No foreign foe has for many years dared to assail it. The futile attempt to humble or disgrace it was reserved for those who were born, nurtured, protected and distinguished under its folds. This is done by some men to subvert that Constitution which they have so often avowed to be entirely adequate, as it was most wisely prepared, to insure protection for their rights and an equal share with their countrymen in the blessings of our Government. They have annoyed and embarrassed us, I admit; but they will soon be taught, despite of what discomfiture we have encountered, that, Antæus-like, we derive a new strength from every fall, and there is no Hercules to lift us from this soil and then effect our destruction. [Loud cheers.] They have removed our flag from some places where it had long floated with honor; but to every one of those it shall be restored. [Loud cheers.] The time is not far distant when it shall wave in triumph over Fort Sumter; and when that event does happen—as happen it surely will—I most sincerely hope that among those who look with delight on the restoration of the banner, may be the gallant men whom I have the honor to address—the men of the Twenty-second Massachusetts. [Applause.] You are on your way to the war—to fight the great battle for constitutional freedom and Government—in which all humanity is and ever ought to be interested. On our side, it is a holy war. We did not seek, expect, or provoke it. It has been forced upon us without any reasonable pretext. We know how to appreciate its evils, but we can also estimate ite advantages. It has aroused in the hearts of all our people that patriotism which, in periods of tranquil prosperity often becomes torpid, and sometimes expires. It has banished from the places of religion politics, and society the rancorous bigotry which too often disgraced them. It has united in an eternal bond of generous brotherhood the native American, and those sons of foreign climes who share with us the enjoyment of national liberty, and will unite with us in maintaining it. It has made him whose ancestors were born on the soil brothers in feeling, and, in fact, with those, like me, whose parents had their lot cast on a foreign soil, like those who, like me, sprung from that sweet green little isle of the ocean which gave a MONTGOMERY to the last revolution, and a CORCORAN and a MEAGHER to this. [Applause.] It teaches us how confidently we may rely on such a fraternity, though all the nations look upon us coldly or frowningly. It has made all of us, from the East and the North and the West, deliberately but unalterably resolve that we will encounter every risk, loss or expenditure of blood or treasure to secure victory for our armies, preserve for us and our posterity, "One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny." [Cheers.] The allegiance and fidelity to this resolution absorb or overcome every other connection with public affairs, and to carry this into effect we will tread exultingly upon the ruins of parties, their precepts, practices and purposes. We care not by whom they were chosen who sway the power of government. The South has entered into this rebellion despite the self-sacrifice made by men at the North politically associated with them in the past, such as the South never made for any party of Northern men. They have raised a spirit which they may see go on to achieve any triumph it seeks, and wo to those who attempt to set themselves against it. [Cheers.] We of the Democratic Party care not by whose votes or influence that Administration which now sways the destinies of this great Empire was put into power. We know that an honest man, named ABRAHAM LINCOLN, is President of the United States, [applause,] and, as such, commander of the Army and Navy, and, with the blessing and favor of Heaven, we will accord to him in the future, as we have accorded in the past, in everything tending to the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, a generous and persistent support. [Cheers.] Men of Massachusetts, I am commissioned to present you with this beautiful flag, wrought by the fair hands of women. They, and all your countrywomen who illustrate while they contemplate this ceremony, behold you even with such pride as swelled the bosoms of fair and loved ones when you parted from them on the mountains and in the valleys of your native regions. They are imbued with the spirit of the Spartan matron, who, giving her son a shield, bade him return with it or on it, and of the other woman of the same nation who, when her boy complained that his sword was too short, enjoined him to advance one step towards his foe, and it would then be long enough to serve his purpose. [Cheers.] We cannot look upon you without feeling, assured that you have duly considered the perils and responsibilities of the soldier's life—that each of you will

As victor exult, or in death be laid low,
With his back to the field, and his feet to the foe,
And leaving in battle no blot on his name,
Look proudly to Heaven from the death-bed of fame.

[Cheers.] Col. WILSON—I will not disguise from you that I envy you the receipt of this flag and the command of which you can boast. Look at that flag, men. It is the American flag—the flag of the United States of America. As such it has been known, is known, and will continue to be known, and the stars in it will shine on like those of ages. Look at this flag, my countrymen, again, and again with reverence and with love. And now turn your eyes for a moment to the sky, which looks smilingly down upon this interesting scene. You behold not one of all the glittering host which comes to deck the night, yet each gem of the firmament is shining on and shining ever, waiting the appointed time to cheer, illumine and guide. The stars which adorn our banner, what though, in the smiling reign of blessed peace, they lie hidden in the silken folds, yet when the gloom would enshroud our land, then do they come to shine upon us, and make our pathway, as our duty; clear. [Applause.] Go forth with them, and chase the gloom which overhangs our beloved soil. Go forth confident and sustained, as they who followed the cloud and the pillar of fire. And when the final crowning victory, that is sure to come, gleams effulgently upon our cause, may its glorious rays fall upon this regiment, and cover their spirits all over with divinest light. [Cheers.]

Air by the band—"Star Spangled Banner."

COL. WILSON'S RESPONSE.

MR. BRADY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, COMRADES IN ARMS: My heart is too full with this scene of beauty and power, and with these touching words of inspiring eloquence, to reply fitly for my command for this magnificent present made to the regiment. Sir, I know I utter the sentiment of every heart in the Twenty-second Regiment, when I say that from the depths of our hearts we thank you, Sir, for your words of eloquence and power in presenting this flag in the name of the donors. Sir, yesteaday, on Boston Common, surrounded by the men of Massachusetts, ROBT. C. WINTHROP, in whose veins run the blood of the first Governor of Massachusetts, presented to this regiment the flag now borne in our ranks. [Applause.] To-day, here, in the commercial Capital of the Republic, you, Sir, in the name of the men and women of New-York, present to us this beautiful banner which we take from your hands. We will bear it, Sir, alongside of that banner given to us by the citizens of our own State. Wherever our Government asks us to go, [applause,] they shall go side by side. If the battle storms around us, they shall wave over our heads, cheering us to do our duty for our country. [Applause.] Their stars shall glitter upon us, cheering our hearts with patriotic emotions. [Applause.] Sir, we go not forth for glory or for honor, but we go forth, Sir, to do the duty of American citizens, and serve the country. [Applause.] The contest in which we have engaged must be fought out to a successful issue, and, by the blessing of God, we of the Twenty-second Regiment will endeavor to perform our part of that duty. [Applause.] Sir, the men under my command have been recruited within thirty days; they come, Sir, from the very bosom of the toiling masses of Massachusetts. [Applause.] Some of them were born on our soil, and have the blood of the Puritans in their veins. Many of them, Sir, were born on the Green Isle of the Sea, to which you referred; [applause;] and, I may say here, that the history of the world shows that no men more bravely do their duty than those in whose veins courses the blood of the men of Ireland. [Applause.] Sir, we go forth not as trained soldiers; we cannot manifest much skill. We go forth at the call of our country, in the hope of doing our duty to deserve the honor and respect and confidence of our countrymen. [Applause.] And, Sir, wherever we are called upon to go, and whatever duty we may be assigned, be assured, Sir, be assured, ladies and gentlemen of New-York, that we will bear your banner; that we will cherish in our hearts your cordial greeting, and that you will incite us to be more faithful to the cause. We will endeavor wherever we go to serve our country, and to come home when this wicked war shall be closed, with our country united, and the cause of Republican institutions strengthened. [Applause.] We go forth, Sir, animated by no spirit of hatred or revenge. We are to march over the ground where the men of Massachusetts were shot down on the 19th of April last, [Applause,] but, Sir, I know that my command has no feelings of revenge toward any portion of our countrymen. We go forth to uphold the authority of our Government, and to win back those who are endeavoring to destroy the institutions under which we were born. Sir, if in the providence of God, we should return through this great commercial capital of the country, we hope that we shall so have conducted ourselves in the face of the enemies of the Republic, as to receive your approving smile as we have here to-day. [Applause, during which Col. WILSON retired.]

After cheers had been given for Mr. BRADY, at the suggestion of Col. HOWE, and for the regiment, at the suggestion of Mr. BRADY, the line was again formed, as arranged in the programme, and marched through the prescribed route to the point of embarkation. All along the ovation was general, and the regiment received altogether a most cordial welcome and farewell from the City of New-York. The regiment has already been fully described in the TIMES. The following are the officers:

Colonel, HENRY WILSON, Natick.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chas. E. Griswold, Boston.
Major, Wm. S. Tilton, Boston.
Adjutant, Thos. Sherwin, Jr., Dedham.
Surgeon, Edward L. Warren, Weymouth.
Assistant Surgeon, Jas. P. Prince, Lynn.
Hospital Steward, Geo. T. Perkins, Boston.
Chaplain, Rev. John Pierpont, Medford.
Quartermaster, James G. Fuller, Charlestown.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, Daniel F. Brown, Cambridge.
Commissary-Sergeant, Ephraim Hackett, Lynn.
Sergeant-Major, Frederick S. Benson, Newton.

Company A, Washington Light Guard, Boston—Captain, W. S. Sampson, of Boston; First Lieutenant, Charles C. Conant, of Boston; Second Lieutenant, Henry Clay Connor, of Lynn.

Company B, Jackson Rifles, of Boston—Captain, David K. Wardwell, of Boston; First Lieutenant, Frederick K. Field, of Northfield; Second Lieutenant, Uri D. Morris, of Boston.

Company C, of Taunton—Captain, Mason W. Burt, of Taunton; First Lieutenant, Geo. A. Washburne, of Taunton; Second Lieutenant, Enos P. Hall, of Taunton.

Company D, Everett Guard, of Boston—Captain, John F. Dunning, of Boston; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. White, of Boston; Second Lieutenant, John H. Symonds, of Boston.

Company E, Brewer Guard, of Roxbury—Captain, Wm. L. Cogswell, of Roxbury; First Lieutenant, Nelson A. Miles, of Roxbury; Second Lieutenant, H. L. Orcott, of Roxbury.

Company F, of Woburn—Captain, Sam'l J. Thompson, of Woburn; First Lieutenant, John P. Crane, of Woburn; Second Lieutenant, Walter S. Davis, of Milton.

Company G, of Cambridge—Captain, John B. Whorf, of Cambridge; First Lieutenant, Edwin F. Richardson, of Cambridge; Second Lieutenant, Garden McKay, of Melrose.

Company H, of Haverhill—Captain, John J. Thompson, of Haverhill; First Lieutenant, Thomas F. Salter, of Haverhill; Second Lieutenant, Alonzo M. Shute, of Haverhill.

Company I, of Boston—Captain, Charles J. Paine, of Boston; First Lieutenant, George A. Batchelder, of Boston; Second Lieutenant, Horace S. Dunn, of Boston.

Company K, McClellan Guard, of Boston—Captain, Horace P. Williams, of Brookline; First Lieutenant, Joseph Nason, of Boston; Second Lieutenant, James P. Stearns, of Brookline.

The Sharp-shooters attached to the Twenty-second Regiment are officered as follows: Captain, Lewis E. Wentworth; First Lieutenant, Charles D. Stiles; Second Lieutenant, Alvah A. Evans.

Conviction for Murder.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Oct. 9.

JAMES BROWN was last night convicted, and sentenced to be hung, for the murder of JOHN SHERIDAN HOGAN, M. P. P.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 9—P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; sales 700 bush. White Michigan, in car lots, at \$1 40; and 2,800 bush. Red State at \$1 24. BARLEY—Sales are 10,400 bush. Canada West at 70c.@72c.; 10,000 bush. State at 62c. @65c. Car lots do. at 62½c., part delivered at West Troy, and 2,300 bush. Vermont at 70c. Contracts for Barley to arrive. covering large parcels, have been made, but the figures are not reported. The inquiry is directed to Canada West in preference to State. CORN in light supply, with fair demand; sales 6,000 bush. at 53¼c. this side, and 53½c.@54c. at East Albany. WHISKY—105 bbls. at 21c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—12,096 bbls. Flour, 304 bags and 300 bbls. Wheat, 98 bbls. Whisky, 96 pkgs. Seed, 44 bales Hops, 1,072 tubs Butter, 1,390 boxes Cheese, 122 bales Wool. Shipped by tows to New-York, Oct. 9—9,390 bush. Corn, 51,300 bush. Wheat, 2,000 bush. Oats, 7,800 bush. Barley.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 9—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate demand for interior and Eastern trade; sales at \$5 25 for Fancy, from Spring Wheat. WHEAT scarce; sales 6,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, on private terms. CORN scarce, and no sales. BARLEY and RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull, but ½c. better; on Grain 12c.; on Wheat 13c., and on Corn 12c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—12,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—3,775 barrels Flour, 18,200 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 9—P. M.

FLOUR—Demand moderate, and market easier. WHEAT dull; no sales reported after receipt of the New-York report; sales 26,000 bushels Red Winter and Amber in the morning, at \$1 06@\$1 10; 12,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, on private terms. CORN quiet, and parties apart; sales 20,000 bushels, at 39c. OATS a shade easier; sales 14,000 bushels, at 24c. RYE steady; sales 4,000 bushels Western, at 50c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; 16½c. on Corn, and 18c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 242,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 220,000 bushels Wheat, 156,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 9—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Mme. Mayeur, London; Miss Beecher, Montreal; Master Hopkins, do.; Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Garcia, 3 daughters and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Prolss, New-York; Andrew L. Ireland, New-York; G. W. Whiting, Connecticut; Miss H. C. Trumbull, Miss Harriet Trumbell, Hartford; Valentine de Boiniere, France; A. F. Ott Monrose, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Llewellan, F. Barry, child and nurse, Baltimore; H. G. Wheeler, New-York; Miss M. E. Wheeler, do.; Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, England; R. R. Langley, Australia; J. V. de Miranda, Havana; Miss Ophelia Rumsey, New-York; Miss Kate Hope, London; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Dierkey, child, infant and nurse, New-York; H. Stille, child and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Graves, New-York; T. Duret, London; Wimer Stachner, Philadelphia; Mrs. Commodore Perry, 3 grandchildren and 2 attendants, New-York; John Syke, Jr., New-York; Francis Giles, London; J. Scott, Lisbon; A. Boat, London; T. W. Kennard, London; Miss Stuart, New-York; E. W. Wall, England; John H. Wray, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Cohen, 3 children and servant, New-York; F. Bronson and son, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Winthrop, New-York; Miss Louisa Bronson, New-York; Col. de Letedeff, S. Tournade, France; W. E. Broderick and infant, Baltimore; R. Buchanan, England; J. R. Schuyler, New-York; Richard H. Gloser, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Zenas Barnum, 4 children and servant, Baltimore; Miss M. Revillon, Miss Maria Revillon, Baltimore; Miss Celeste Winans and nurse, Baltimore; Master Ross Winans, do.; Mrs. Eleter, do.; Mr. and Mrs. James Hopwood and infant, England; Mrs. Anson Hubbell, Danbury; Wm. Butterfield, England; T. Schnitzpahn, New-York; James Turner, Philadelphia; John Jalong, Louisville, Ky.; P. F. Wilcox, Springfield; J. T. Tralle, Covington; Rev. H. Conway, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Daniel S. Jackson, New-York; A. B. Palmer, New-York; R. Alexander, Belfast; Mr. Murphy, C. T. Stewart, Paris; Mr. Mortan, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Coburg, C. W.; Miss Robertson, do.; H. Grimshaw, do.; Mr. McKechnie, do.; S. S. Kilks, New-York; E. Mortimer Boye, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Yale, 2 children and servant, New-York; Miss West, New-York; Robt. Thallor and son, New-York; W. Reynolds, do.; Mr. Kent, do.; A. Ritte, Jr., Philadelphia; A. S. Petrie, London; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Biddle, Philadelphia; H. Hendrick, New-York; Edward Harmon, New-York; T. C. Tolme, Havana; Rev. A. Venable, Oxford; J. Kilger, New-York; Miss Eliza Cluff, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Maggie Germain, New-York; Andrew W. Leckie, New-York; John Harrison, London, C. W.; James Lathbury, Philadelphia; Joseph Howard, Louisville, Ky; Henry Dickson, Scotland; H. Marshall, Iowa; W. Sanderson, New-York; L. Converse, Ohio; Richard S. Mayre, New-Haven; James Dodge, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. James Gannon and infant, New-Brunswick, N. S.; W. B. West, Wisconsin; John Griffiths, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. T. Niles, daughter and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Clark, California; Mr. and Mrs. W. Bury, England; Mrs. Charles Hale, Boston; R. Glover, London; Charles R. Leary, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 9—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Chas. Champell, J. T. Davenport, J. B. Davenport, W. B. Forwood, W. J. Thomson, Jno. Barklay, Mr. Wallinstein, John D. Hughes and lady, James Shelly, Wm. Gleeson, Miss A. Shelly, Miss Isabella Smith, G. B. Morewood, G. H. Whitcomb, Lieut. S. W. Williams, Twenty-third W. I. Regiment, H. W. Williams, A. G. Creagh, Mr. Murphy, W. A. Strut, H. Kimber, Don Juan V. Gonzalez, F. H. Bishop, M. Zellenbach, Rev. J. W. Bonham, Miss Bonham, Master B. Cross, Master E. Cross, Mr. Whithoff, John Russell, Miss Graham, Miss Sharland, M. Gibbs, lady, 2 children and nurse, Wm. Paton and lady, Miss Paton, Mr. Hodson and lady, H. M. C. Barklie, Mr. Bricoult, H. E. Fowler, Mrs. Gillman and infant, Mrs. Haines, child, infant and servant, Mr. Ryan, Dr. Desergs, lady and 3 children, Mr. Sopers, J. N. Duryea, lady and boy, Miss Cahill, Anna Thyme, Rev. Mr. O'Neill, Rev. Mr. Ryan, F. G. Miller, lady and 2 children, G. L. Jensen, Mrs. Oakley and 2 children, Mr. Jill, V. Livesag, Mr. Hale and lady, Louis Sneider and lady, Mr. Stewart, W. Johnson, Miss Griffiths, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Coleman, Mr. Whitton, Mr. Conger. Total, 86.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 05 | Sun sets.... 5 29 | Moon sets.... 10 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 08 | Gov. Island. 12 57 | Hell Gate.... 2 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9

Cleared.

Steamship Nuestra Sentrou de Regla, Raynals, Havana, P. W. King & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ship Criterion, Harding, Havre, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Anna Delins, (Brem.,) Hattendorff, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Eagle, Baker, Curacoa, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brigs George Freiherr Vinke, Saurbeier, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Commonwealth, (Br.,) Davidson, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Hannah Chave, Tryon, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; Dasher, (Br.,) Smith, St. Kitts, Smith, Jones & Co.

Sloop Comet, Provost, Stamford, master.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Sept. 25, and Queenstown 26th, at 3:30 P. M., with mdse. and 200 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Brings a number of passengers from steamship Great Eastern. Had strong westerly gales up to Cape Race. 8th inst., at 7:30 P. M., Michael Sullivan, seaman of Liverpool, fell from the foretopsail-yard, struck on the forecastle, and was instantly killed.

U. S. steam transport Sophia, Bell, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

French steam corvette Pronie, Toutonis, Halifax 5 ds. Mounts 8 guns, and has a crew of 91 officers and men.

Steamship City of Richmond, Kelly, Philadelphia, in ballast.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marena, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Rochambeau, (of Thomaston,) Snow, London and the Downs Aug. 22, via St. John, N. B., 1st inst., in ballast, to J. W. Elwell & Co. 8th inst., on George's, was boarded by a boat from whaling bark Antelope, of and for New-Bedford, from Davis Straits, with 300 bbls. oil and 3,000 pounds of bone; had some of her crew sick with the scurvy; supplied her with provisions.

Ship Underwriter, Roberts, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. and 22 passengers to Charles Carow. Sept. 14, lat. 49 46, lon. 17, spoke bark Warburton, of Swansea, timber laden and full of water; wanted no assistance; would get the deck-load off when the weather moderated, and try to get into port.

Ship Centurion, Zerega, Sunderland, Aug. 28, with coal to order—vessel to Messrs. Zerega & Co. Had heavy westerly weather for 31 ds., or up to the Banks. Sept. 11, to the westward of Cape Clear, had a very heavy gale from S. E.; 17th, experienced a violent gale from N. E., during which sprung foremast, lost foretopgallantmast and split and lost sails.

Ship Belle of the Sea, Sigsbee, San Francisco 108 ds., with oil, wool, hides, &c., to order. Off the Cape had light easterly weather; since then heavy westerly gales, during which lost maintopgallantmast.

Ship Zenobia, (of Bath,) Peters, Liverpool Aug. 10, via St. John, N. B., 8 ds., in ballast, to J. O. Baker. 8th inst., 10 A. M.; on George's, in 11 fathoms water, signalized ship Chapin, from St. John, N. B., for New-York.

Ship Der Sud, (Prus.,) Malachow, Sunderland 38 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy S. E. and N. W. gales the first part of the passage; when in lat. 50 10, lon. 26 30, on Sept. 13, stove bulwarks, &c.

Ship Star, (of Yarmouth,) Lawrence, Portland 5 ds., in ballast, to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Antelope, Cole, Liverpool 35 ds., with coal to Halbeck & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales in the Channel.

Ship Young Eagle, (of Kennebunk,) Little, Liverpool 36 ds., via Eastport 8 ds., in ballast, to master.

Ship Roanoke, (of Bath,) Giles, Liverpool 40 ds., via St. John, N. B., 8 ds., in ballast, to master.

Ship Harry Bluff, Redmond, Havre Sept. 6, in ballast, to Chas. R. Green.

Bark Eliza Young, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Bristol, Aug. 21, via Sidney, C. B., 12 ds., in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken. 7th inst., off Nantucket, spoke pilot boat G. W. Blunt, who refused us a pilot because she did not draw water enough.

Bark Henry Wilson, Shields Aug. 22, with mdse. to Geo. Bulkley.

Brig Mary Farrow, Coombs, Newport, in ballast.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Halloway, Mystic, in ballast.

Brig Frederick Eugene, Flushing, in ballast.

Schr. Gen. Peaney, Hunt, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Pembroke.

Schr. Sisters, (Br.,) Burke, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Maloney & Co. Had heavy westerly gales.

Schr. Tillie E., Anderson, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Dighton.

Schr. Wm. Lancaster, Waycott, Curacoa Sept. 23, with salt to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, (of City Island, N. Y.,) Creighton, Curacoa 15 ds., with salt to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. S. H. Poole, McFadden, Wiscasset, with heading to master.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Conly, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. N. J. Brayton, Milliken, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Teazey, Rondout, coal, for Beverly.

Schr. Arzoo, Torry, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Sea Bird, Jones, Albany, mdse., for Boston.

WIND—During the day, from N. N. E. to E.

Below.

Brig H. Hallock from Turks Islands.—By pilot boat Christian Berg, No. 16.

Ship Queen of the East, Henley, Liverpool Aug. 29.

Ship Brilliant, Hagar, Havre Aug. 21.

Also 1 ship, 1 Br. ship, 1 Br. bark.

Sailed.

Oct. 8—Ship John H. Elliot, for Liverpool. Brigs Margantha, (Dan.,) Rio Grande; Runnymede, (Br.,) Newfoundland. Schrs. Rio Grande, Snow Hill; John Roe, Montevideo.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 9—Arr, bark Elizabeth Leavitt, from Archangel.

Spoken, &c.

Ellen Foster—ship, from London for St. John, N. B., Sept. 26, off Seal Island.

Europa—ship, bound E., Sept. 23, lat. 44 22, lon. 43 17.

Morning Light—ship, of Boston, from Cardiff for San Francisco, 3 ds. out, Aug. 28, lat. 42 10, lon. 12.

Northern Light—whaling ship, of and for New-Bedford, from Hudson Bay, Oct. 8, off Nantucket Shoal.

Ocean Pearl—bark, hence for Queenstown, 6 ds. out, Sept. 30, lat. 40 20, lon. 61 10.

Resolution—Br. bark, from Valparaiso for Cork, 38 ds. out, Sept. 21, lat. 29 40, lon. 30 40.

— Trowbridge—brig, hence bound S., Sept. 29, lat. 26 40, lon. 58 20.

William Sprague—ship, from Columbo for Falmouth, 38 ds. out, Aug. 24, lat. 51 18 S., lon. 54 40 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Sept. 23, brigs Baron de Castine, Sanders, Bangor, dischg.; schr. Pilot's Bride, Creighton, for New-York next day. The brig Sea Foam, Boreham, sld. 18th for St. Domingo City.

At Curacoa, Sept. 24, brig Baron de Castine, for Philadelphia in 4 ds.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

HOPE CHAPEL.
NO. 720 BROADWAY,
Opposite the New-York Hotel.

will be exhibited, every evening this week, WILLIAMS' GREAT NAUTICAL EXHIBITION of A SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

The most exciting and soul-stirring exhibition of the age—an exhibition that has for the past year received the enthusiastic indorsement of the people of the New-England States, including

NEW-BEDFORD, NANTUCKET,
NEW-LONDON, FALL RIVER,
BOSTON, HARTFORD,
NEW-HAVEN, SPRINGFIELD,
SALEM, PORTSMOUTH,
PORTLAND, AUGUSTA,

and every large city and town throughout New-England.

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Admission 25 cents.

Children half price

BOWERY THEATRE.
THE GREAT
ORION CIRCUS,
THIS EVENING.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ELLA ZOYARA, ELLA ZOYARA,
SIGNOR SEBASTIAN, SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,
LITTLE GEMINA, LITTLE GEMINA,
GENERAL SCOTT,
AND ALL THE STARS.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE family, or where there are but few boarders, well furnished rooms on the second floor, with all the modern improvements, for two gentlemen and their wives, for the Winter. Location west of Broadway preferred. Terms not to exceed \$90 per month, including gas, fire, &c. Address Box No. 938 Post-office.

VELVET BONNETS NOW READY AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Winter bonnets of every kind, silk bonnets, turban hats, children's hats. Misses' hats. Old hats repaired. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 581 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE TO COMMENCE HOUSEKEEPING.—The furniture of a neatly-furnished small house for sale cheap, and house to let. Apply to JULIUS BROWN, Real Estate Agent, No. 271 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET, with board, a large parlor and bed-room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 102 Henry-st.; reference required.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 339 2d-av.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable Protestant girls, situations: one as excellent cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook or chambermaid, or to take care of children, having lived six years in her last place. Apply at No. 138 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to the care of young children. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 63 West 32d-st., a few doors from 6th-av., where the best of references can be given.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel; can operate on a sewing machine; best City references; can be seen at her present employer's until engaged. Call at 68 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a single young man, who understands his business; is not afraid of work; has the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be willing and obliging; no objection to City or country. Can be seen, or address J. M., for two days, No. 820 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., in the real estate office.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; no objection to assist in chamber-work; she perfectly understands her business; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe is desirous of obtaining situations for three competent young women, as cook, chambermaid and waitress—all having lived in his family a number of years. Apply for three days at No. 12 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, the work of a few private families, by the day, or would take a situation as seamstress; thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 69 Houston-st. corner of Elizabeth-st.